The Mining Journal,

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1575.-Vol. XXXV.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1865.

STAMPED.....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE.

Mining Exchange, London.

MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON.

Corr of RESOLUTION PASSED JULY 18, 1846.

That no MEXISER of the Mining Exchange shall be allowed, directly or indirectly, to specific shares at fixed prices under pain of suspension.

W. E. JOHNSON, Sec.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,

16. 1., FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.

Catabilished 22 years.

The Lets Statz Shares, istely brought before the public by Mr. Cropts, have been really add in an upprecedentedly short period subscribed for, and both allotment of the abrem and commercement of operations at the quarries will take place simultaneously abrem at locar, the concern tends strongly towards ranking amongst the most profitable reans at cost, the concern tends strongly towards ranking amongst the most profitable of size shares, whilst any risks in the contrary direction may be regarded as nil. Much distribution of the adventual complete the contrary direction may be regarded as nil. Much distribution of the contrary direction may be regarded as nil. Much distribution of the contrary direction may be regarded as nil. Much distribution of the contrary direction may be regarded as nil. Much distribution of the contrary direction may be regarded as nil. Much distribution of the contrary direction may be regarded as nil. Much distribution of the contrary direction may be regarded as nil. Much distribution of the contrary direction may be regarded as nil. Much distribution of the contrary direction may be regarded as nil. Much distribution of the contrary direction may be regarded as nil. Much distribution of the contrary direction may be required to consider the contrary direction of the contrary direction of the contrary direction.

50 Chontales, 15s. prem.

LILY SLATE QUARRIES.-

MR. WILLIAM LELEAN (Member of the Mining Exchange), BUYS and SELIS all descriptions of ENGLISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES, INSPECTS MINES, and TRANSACTS all the usual BUSINESS of STOCK and SHAREDEALER, and parties may rely upon him for sound advice

Bankers: Messrs. Robarts, Lubbock, and Co. Offices, 11, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.

MR. WILLIAM LELEAN'S STOCK, SHARE, AND M. WILLIAM IN THE REGISTER (October Install, should be consulted by all who wish to make same man, giving from 10 to 15 per cent., or to review the state of the market for a celling 30 days. Single copies, 6d. each; annual subscription, 6s. Published m. II, Royal Exchange, E.C. REGISTER (October number published on Tuesday, the 17th censuited by all who wish to make safe and profitable invest-10 to 15 per cent., or to review the state of the market for the pre-

MR. A. G. McNEILL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: Alliance Bank.

MR. G. D. SANDY. SHARED EALER, No. 48,
THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Member of the Minings).
Correct Daily Price List issued gratis on application.

CHARES WANTED IN THE FOLLOWING MINES.

Grambler and St. Aubyn.
Ding Dong.
Drake Walis.
Wheal Reeth.

*Kitty (Lelant)

Recommended for investment and large profits.

Mining Offices, 77, Old Broad-street, and Mining Exchange, London, Oct. 27, 1865. GEORGE RICE, SHAREDEALER, 5, COWPER'S COURT,
BEGGHIN LANE, LONDON (24 years' experience), Member of the Mining
Enhangs, DEALS in MINING SHARES at close prices, as BUYER or SELLER.

| Careton Moor | Laiset prices | Careton Laiset | Careton Laiset | Laiset | Careton Laiset | Careton Laiset | Lais

OHN GREEN, MINING OFFICES
9, GRACECHURCH STEEET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED SIX YEARS.

R. J. B. REYNOLDS, 3, CROWN COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., DEALER in BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES, WATS, BANKS, &c., and all securities dealt in on the Stock Exchange. to him in the past, he begs to assure them of his constant and diligent attention to their hisraes in the future, and is prepared to tender to strangers references to those who that have him ever since he has been established, which extends over a period of the contract of the contract

MATTHEW GREENE, 9, GRACECHURCH STREET,
LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES:—

LEAST DEMAN, 231.

16 East Caradon, 291.

16 Cast Caradon, 491.

16 Ornal Basy, 241.

10 Ornal Basy, 241.

10 Ornal Basy, 241.

10 Chondales, £2.

10 Frontino & Bolivia, £3.

10 Frontino & Bolivia, £3.

10 South Condurrow, £21.6

10 South Condurrow, £21.6

10 South Condurrow, £21.6

10 Bouth Condurrow, £21.6

11 Bounds, Sear report in this day's Journal.

MR. GEORGE RUDGE No. 4 DOWAL EXCHANGE

THE CREDIT FONCIER AND MOBILIER OF ENGLAND (LIMITED).—Ever since the introduction of this company to the public, I have continued to recommend it as a good investment, the shares of which are now (with 45 paid) as a premium of £5½, or £550,000. If continue to deal in these shares, as BUYER or SELLER, at close nett market prices, and I am in a position to advise, as purchases and sales in this and other financial companies.

79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C. PETER WATSON, Stock and Shared-aler.

STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES. English Funds.

MR. PETER WATSON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,

Docks.
Water Works.
Hotel.

M. FETER WATSON, SIQUE AND SHAREDEALER,

1. begs to state that every information respecting any of the above companies may
be had on personal application, or by letter, as to PURCHASES and SALES, with
advice as to the most desirable investments.

From the close proximity of his offices to the Stock Exchange, and also the Mining
Exchange, he is enabled to act with promptitude on all orders entrusted to him in the
PURCHASE or SALE of every description of stocks or shares, at nett prices for cash
or fortnightly settlements.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES of customers to BUY or SELL in any of the above
companies punctually attended to, at nett prices for cash or half-monthly settlements,
at the closest posible market prices of the day.

(Two in Cornwall and Eighteen in London.)

(Two in Cornwall and Eighteen in London.)

Bankers: The Union Bank of London, and the Alliance Bank.

A SELECTED LIST of Railways, Banks, Financial, Foreign Funds, Steamships, Foreign and Cornish and Devon Mines, &c., sent on application, with special recompendations as to investments, &c., on the distinct understanding that any business founding through his information or advice may be done through him.

PRIER WATSON, Stock and Sharedealer, 79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

OLD AND SILVER MINES—PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE.—My next week's "Mining Circular and Share List. Synopsis of Corolla and Devon Mines, &c. (of Friday, November 3, No. 343, Vol. VII., price 64, each copy), will contain some interesting particulars on the subject of gold and silver mines, &c. A statistical statement is now in course of compilation.—Published by Patran Warnson, 79, Old Broad-street, London, EC.

PRONTINO AND BOLIVIA GOLD MINING COMPANY In PETER WATSON'S "Weekly Mining Circular" of Friday next, Nor. 28, No. 343, Vol. VII., price 6d. each copy), will contain full particulars of the advices by he monthly mail, which is due end of this month.

M.B. - FETER WATSON is a BUTER of any part of 500 shares, at £2 17s. each, next.

78, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

CHONTALES GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—In my last week's "Mining Circular" will be found some interesting particulars about this property. Being a large operator in the shares, I am enable to BUY or SELL at the closest possible market prices, and I have peculiar facilities for

79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL MINE.—Ever since these shares were at £7 and £8 per share, I have weekly recommended a purchase. Considering the great returns of Tin now being made, which will be shortly considerably increased from the important discoveries now being made, and monthly profits greatly increased I again strongly recommend an immediate investment at the present prices of £16 to £17. Every information stwan personality or by letter. again strongly recommend an immedia. Every information given person 79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

MR. PETER WATSON is a BUYER or SELLER of SHARES, at fair market prices, in the FOLLOWIEG MINES:—
Great Wheal Vor.

East Wheal Lovell.

Lady Bertha.
Tincroft.
Wheal Grylis.
East Wheal Grylis.
East Wheal Grylis.
Frontine and Bolivia Gold Mining Company.
Sharebolders desirons of seiling any of the above will please state the lowest nett cash price.—79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

NVESTMENTS IN TIN AND COPPER MINES.—Now that the don, E.C. See my "Weekly Circular."

M R. E D W A R D C O O K E, STOCK AND MINE SHAREDEALER, 2, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C. Prospectuses, with interesting particulars relating to the Chontales Gold and Silver Mining Company's property, sent free by post upon application, the shares in which are deserving the attention of anyone having capital to invest, as there is every probability of their going to a very high premium. EDWARD COOKS deals in those shares, also Frontino and Bolivia, either as BUYER or SELLER, at close market prices.

Satisfactory references given in any town in the United Kingdom.

Oct. 27, 1866. Bankers: Alliance Bank, Lothbury.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., is a BUYER of the FOLLOWING SHARES, at close market

Frontino and Bolivia. Gawton United. Great Fortune. Great Laxey. Great North Downs. Great Wheal Vor. Great Bouth Chiverton. Ballenbearle. iverton.
ford Amalgamated.

MESSES, BATSON AND SMITH have FOR SALE the ES, FREE OF COMMISS 25 Gt. No. Downs, 36s 94 N (calls paid):-10 So. Condurrow, 46s. 3d

15 Carne Camborne, 34s.

15 Chiverton Moor, £65 5 9 5 Great Vor, £24%.

5 Clifford Amal., £19 17 6 10 Great Fortune, £6 8s 9d 10 Cook's Kitchen, £7 18 9 10 Great Buay, £1 18s. 6d.

2 East Basset, £2034.

15 East Carn Bress, £5 8 9 10 Frontino, £2 18s. 9d.

25 East Carnelle, £2 8 9 10 Frontino, £2 18s. 9d.

25 East Rosewarne, 39s 3d 40 North Minera, 4s.

26 East Lovel, £15%.

27 North Chiverton, £4s.

28 Wheat Rose, £21½.

29 Oft. No. Lakey, 31s. 3d.

28 South Darren, 38s. 9d.

28 Wheat Rose, £21½.

30 Gt. No. Lakey, 31s. 3d.

28 South Darren, 38s. 9d.

29 Wheat Rose, £21½.

30 Wheat Harriett, 4s. 6s.

30 Wheat Unity, 1s. 3d.

30 Wheat Unity, 1s. 3d.

31 Soctondarren, 28s. 9d.

28 Wheat Cook.

30 Wheat Unity, 1s. 3d.

30 Wheat Unity, 1s. 3d.

M. THOS. THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES,
Mr. THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES,
Mr. THOMPSON being intimately acquainted with the Laxer Distract, in thefai
Man, and its various mines, and continually receiving private and valuable informations private in the mines of this district. PRITISH AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT.—

BRITISH AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT.—

MR. THOMAS BFARGO, 224, and 225. GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., TRANSACTS EVERY DESCRIPTION of BUSINESS in the PURCHASE and SALE of SHARES in BANKS, CANALS, MINES, RAIL-WAYS. BRIDGES, INSURANCES, and ALL OTHER DESCRIPTIONS of BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCK.

Mr. SPARGO has 20 years' experience of mining, and on which he was engaged in practical mining, and ten years he has transacted business in mining shares and stock, at 224 and 225, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, City, E.C.

Rankers Bank of London.

M R. T. P. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND 6, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON.

MR. T. P. THOMAS'S SALE of SHARES, advertised to take place on the 2d November, is POSTPONED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE. 6, New Broad-street, London, October 27, 1865.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER, 6, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. FRANCIS G. LANE, MINING SHAREDEALER, 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.,
TRANSACTS BUSINESS in all kinds of Builtish and FOREIGN MINE SHARES at closest nett prices, for each or secount. Advances made on unbing shares.
Farties wishing to dispose of their interest in mines will do well to communicate with the advertiser, who is at all times in a position to parchase for each.
Parties of respectability can have transfers registered into their names previous to payment.

Bankers: London and County Bank.

STOCK AND MINING SHAREDEALER,
26, THEOGMORTON STREET, and MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON.

Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

Mr. Manell strongly recommends his friends to purchase the following shares, feeling assured that by so doing they will rees great advantage. Mr. Mansell in possession of special information respecting these mines, which may be had on application, personnily or by letter:—

East Carn lives.

Wheal Kitty (Lelant).

South Crofty.

Bouth Condurrow.

Wheal Kitty (Lelant).

Bouth Condurrow.

Wheal Ids.

ESTABLISHED TRIBTERN YEARS.

INVESTMENTS THE NEW YEARS.

NVESTMENTS FOR CAPITAL.

Paying 10 to 18 per annum in dividends.

SHABP'S RAILWAY, BANKING, MINING, AND INVESTMENT CIRCULAR

(Gratia and post iree)

Should be CONSULTED by SHAREHOLDERS and the public before INVESTING. CAPITAL.

Should be CONSULTED by SHAREHOLDERS and the public before INVESTIGATION TO CONTROL THE CONTROL PRIMARY SHARE THE CONTROL THE C

W I L L I A M S E W A R D,

O S E P H J. R E Y N O L D S, Jun., 18, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JAMES H. COCK, STOCK AND MINE SHAREBROKER, 3, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

W I L L I A M W A R
29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. JOHN RISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.,

is a BUYER of-Great Wheal Vor. Pendeen. Stray Park. Wheal Crebor. Wheal Buller. West Caradon. Condurrow.

MR. JAMES HUME, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Member of the Mining Exchange), has business in the following:—

MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING OFFICES, BUSINESS TRANSACTED in BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES.

Terms, 1 % per cent.

Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

M. R. WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, 1, GREAT ST. HELEN'S,
BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Established 11 years), has FOR
SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES, at nett prices:

10 Great Bany, 244,

25 Rosewarne-Unid., 22s 6d

20 North Treskerby, £24s.

25 East Loveli, £154,

30 East Grenville, £3 59,

40 North Dolcoath, 6s. 3d,

20 Kest Grandin, £10s.

50 Lady Bertin, 11s. 6d.

50 Frontino and Bolivia.

2 Wheal Rose, £2134,

10 Kitty St. Agnes.

2 Wheal Rose, £2134,

10 Kitty St. Agnes.

2 Wheal Greaville, £33,

10 Great Lazey, £21 3s 9d

5 Dyingwin, £34,

50 Great No. Lazey, 30s 64

WMANTED TO PHRCHASE CHARPS (100)

WANTED TO PURCHASE, SHARES in the FOLLOWING

50 North Treekerby. 10 Clifford. 20 Chiverton.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

M ESSES. WARD AND JACKMAN STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, bave REMOVED from 2, Adam's-cour to No. 1, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, E.C. NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. J. P. ENDEAN, MINE AND GENERAL SHARE tensive and convenient offices, at 5, FINSBURY CHAMBERS, LONDON WALL, opposite Great Winchester-street. -June 30, 1865.

MR. JOHN BATTERS, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKER, 13, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Mr. JOHN BATTERS recommends for immediate purchase West Chiverton, Chiverton, Caldbeek Fells, Frontino and Bolivia Gold, Chontales Gold, and Otea Copper; and is prepared to buy or sell in any of the above at close market prices.

MR. WALTER TREGELLAS, 3, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., continues to deal at close market prices in all god sound dividend and progressive mines.

W. TREGELLAS has SPECIAL BUSINESS in the FOLLOWING MINES: - Frontino and Boilvia Gold, Santa Barbara, Don Pedro North del Rey, East del Rey, Montes Aureca, Angio-Benzillan, Port Phillip, Great Wheal Yor, North Shepherds, Wheal Greaville, North Roskear, and East Basset.

M R. T. L. T R E M A Y N E,
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER, &c.
LISKEARD, CORNWALL.

THE INVESTMENT, LOAN, AND FINANCE AGENCY undertakes the agency of capitalists, to whom it offers the benefit of its considerable experience and exclusive attention to the money market in the selection of the most digital permanent investments, or in the temporary camployment of money, in profitable and safe public securities, free from risk or itselfity.

The Loan and Finance Department includes Financial Agency generally, Loans, Departs, &c., and advances are negociated on Public Recurities having a market value.

Offices, 12, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

Original Correspondence.

FIRE-DAMP IN COAL MINES.

APPLICATION OF THE LAW OF DIFFUSION TO THE INDICATION OF ITS PRESENCE AND AMOUNT,

Sir.—It had been represented to me that Fire-Damp would become harmless if its presence in a mine could be made known by a signal in the manager's office, the essential condition being that such means of in-

the manager's office, the essential condition being that such means of indicating should be self-acting, entirely free from man's agency.

In September, 1862, I, by the kindness of Mr. Robert Hunt, F.R.S., and the equally marked kindness of Mr. James Allport, made a visit to some coal mines in the Midland district, with a view to see the exact conditions to be met; and, by visiting a pit charged with explosive gas, I experienced the precise nature of the gas with which I had to deal in its actual position. It was with these ideas that I entered a pit known to contain "fire-damp," and I paid three visits to a portion of that pit which contained an explosive mixture of fire-damp. The mixture had a faintly alcoholic odour, and produced a peculiarly helpless feeling, very like that which appears to be produced by arsenic on sparrows. On the third visit it occurred to me that had my head been an India-rubber balloon I could have brought out with me some of that gas. This thought I elaborated into a proposition to indicate the presence of Fire-Damp by the agency of Endosmose, or, as it is now happily called, Diffusion; and I have found that the diffusion of gases through septa gives me a motive-power by which I can telegraph to a distance, as well as give an audible signal at the actual seat of danger—the locality in which fire-damp exists. I have not the permission of the various owners, therefore I prefer not to name the the permission of the various owners, therefore I prefer not to name the mines in which I have practically tested my apparatus; but I have in Newcastle district tried several experiments, and have there proved, in several pits that, under all circumstances, my apparatus gives unvarying and reliable results, the miners themselves expressing their utmost confi-

dence in my apparatus.

Gases would appear to be formed of minute atoms, which have motion ngst themselves, rapid or slow, in proportion to the density of the gar rimented upon. This motion of the atoms is not confined to each in amongst themselves, rapid or slow, in proportion to the density of the gas experimented upon. This motion of the atoms is not confined to each individual gas, but the atoms of one gas pass freely through and amongst the atoms of another gas, thus producing a perfect mixture of any two gases which are so circumstanced as to admit of the requisite motion. The atoms of a gas are not arrested in their motion by septa of porous substances—that is, substances impervious in the ordinary acceptation, but not absolutely so. Such substances include thin India-rubber, artificially prepared graphite, unglazed earthenware, &c. The law of diffusion, as educed by Mr. Thomas Graham, F.R.S., would appear to be as follows:—A gas diffuses into another gas or into space in the inverse ratio to the square root of its density.

Agas diffuses into another gas or into space in the inverse ratio to the square root of its density.

In the application of this law to the indication of the presence of firedamp I follow my original thought, and use India-rubber. I fill a balloon of thin India-rubber (just such a balloon as that used by children for a plaything) with atmospheric air, and I place it under a lever. If now the apparatus be carried into a mine containing fire-damp, the fire-damp diffuses into the balloon, in accordance with the above law, quicker than the atmospheric air diffuses out from the balloon, and the result is that the interpretable for the property of the that the atmospheric are divises out from the balloon, and the result is that there is an increase of volume within the balloon, and this causes expansion, just as would occur if so much air were forced into it. I cause this increase of size to move a lever, and thereby to make a galvanic circuit, and so to telegraph to a distance, while it also rings a bell on the spot. This particular arrangement is intended to give warning of a slow accumulation of fire-damp, and in practice it answers perfectly, giving at each interval of an hour the increasing amount per cent. of fire-damp present at that part of the mine. Supposing the atmosphere, then, to remain without alteration the balloon remains of the same size, consequently the the alarum would ring continuously for several days, but if the mine wer purified, the balloon would shrink in consequence of diffusion, and the

If it be desired to give instant notice to the men at work, or to the If it be deared to give instant notice to the men at work, or to the people above ground, from the working places, I use a porous battery-cell, which, with a small column of mercury, gives warning in a few seconds of a sudden irruption of fire-damp. The action of this instrument is so immediate that, unless seen, it would appear to be incredible; it is, nevertheless, trustworthy and certain. Supposing the atmosphere which has caused the indication to remain unaltered, then the instrument empties

darum would cease.

caused the indication to remain unaltered, then the instrument empties itself by effusion, and the indicator returns to the original zero, and remains at that point until the mine is ventilated, when the indicator retires from zero, thus indicating the purification of the dangerous place. These remarks also apply to the pocket instrument described below.

The instruments above spoken of are intended to give warning alone; but if it be desired for the information of viewers, inspectors, owners, and others to ascertain the amount per cent. of fire-damp present in the air of mines, I vary the form of my apparatus, but the most convenient form is that which is assumed in the small aneroid barometer for the waistcoat pocket. The mercurial barometer, when fitted with the necessary accommines, I vary the form of my apparatus, but the most convenient form is that which is assumed in the small aneroid barometer for the waistoat pocket. The mercurial barometer, when fitted with the necessary accompaniments, gives very satisfactory results, as also does a column of mercury, not representing a barometer. As regards the aneroid barometer, I remove the brass back, and replace it by a piece of porous tile—the ordinary biscuit-ware of Wedgewood. In my first experiments I used a piece of a broken flower-pot, which gave as good results as could be wished for. The instrument so completed, with a few additional and purely mechanical arrangements, which I would describe were there space in this letter, may be used as an ordinary aneroid barometer, but at the time of using it, to tell the amount of fire-damp present, it is necessary to close a valve by a small screw. Then having read the point at which the barometer stands, and noting this as the zero, to remove a brass cap, which protects the proof of the dial, because the diffusion of the fire-damp into the chamber of the aneroid barometer causes an increased volume, which, being compelled to occupy a fixed space, causes pressure on the partly exhausted chamber within that space, and thus causes the hand to move over the face of the dial, indicating unfailingly the amount per cent. of explosive gas. In round numbers, 1 per cent. of gas is equal to 01 inch, and 10 per cent. of gas to 0.10 inch on the aneroid barometer. The following results were obtained in the presence of experienced miners. I will, for this occasion, call my Indicator an Aneroid Barometer:—

Aneroid Barometer indicated 1.50 per cent. of fire-damp. The Davy lamp gave no indication.

id Barometer indicated 1'50 per cent. of fire-damp. The Davy lamp gave n

Indication.

Aneroid Barometer indicated 8:00 per cent, of fire-damp. The gas could be detected by the Davy Lamp, which gave a small pale blue flame.

Aneroid Barometer indicated 8:00 per cent, of fire-damp. The Davy Lamp exploded Aneroid Barometer indicated 10:00 per cent, of fire-damp. The Davy Lamp exploded farevely.

Anerous,
Aneroid Barometer indicated 6 00 per cent, of fire-damp. The Davy Lamp did not explode, but flame elongated greatly.

Royal Mint, Oct. 3. GEORGE F. ANSELL.

THE EXISTENCE OF COAL BENEATH AND AROUND LONDON.

SIR.—The question of the presence of the great coal formation beneath the more recent geological deposits of Central and Southern England, assuredly is a national one of paramount importance, and, obviously, before any actual experiments are attempted to solve this pregnant problem, it is of the first importance to adduce any information, either of a practical or scientific character, that may have a tendency to elucidate this stirring subject. Will you, therefore, allow me to remind your readers that this matter was very elaborately treated in the columns of the Mining Journal of 1854, in a series of papers by Mr. Joseph Holdsworth, especially in the one "On the probable Extension, by Geological Induction, of the Central English Coal Fields beneath the Secondary Formations," and which is rife in information of a comprehensive and valuable character.

Mr. Holdsworth was, I believe, the first to test the correctness of his own views on this great question, in a spirited trial of upwards of three very dynation, by sinking and howing on his estates for the purposes of

own views on this great question, in a spirited trial of upwards of three years' duration, by sinking and boring on his estates, for the purpose of ascertaining the existence of the carboniferous series there, beneath the Lias and New Red Sandstone formations, and he did succeed in putting the fact of its deposition in that position beyond a doubt, and of which extensive publicity was given at the period. Subsequently, he was invited to investigate similar undertakings, some of which resulted in important geognostic discoveries. He had, he says, "been induced to take a somewhat prominent part in these experiments, and, in fact, very generally to advocate the discovery of coal under the Secondary formations of England (to say nothing of its importance locally and nationally), solely because experience—an expensive experience—and a long series of close and widely-extended practical investigations, have embued my mind with a settled

sonviction of its sub-existence there in vast areas of country." A reprint of one of his earlier addresses on these occasions appeared in the Journal in the spring of the year above referred to, throwing considerable light on this interesting and long-mooted question, and which surely we may now—with the vast appliances at command—reasonably hope some adequate trial, judiciously made, in our Secondary or even Tertiary districts may before long successfully solve.—Oct. 25.

8. C. T.

TIN MINES-TIN SMELTERS-TIN TRADE.

IMPORTANT TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SIR,-Allow me to ask, through the Journal, what on earth are the managers and shareholders in tin mines doing or thinking of in allowing the produce of their mines to be wilfully sacrificed by selling at the pre-sent low prices of black tin? Before the American war broke out black sent low prices of black tin? Before the American war broke out black tin was bringing some 80% to 90% per ton, and now the war is over, with scarcely a ton of tin to be got in that country, we are quietly submitting to the ridiculously low price of 50% to 55% per ton. It is perfectly monstrous to even for a moment think of this. The Americans are only just now beginning to buy, and the stocks of both foreign and English tin are being quickly disposed of few senset and home comments. now beginning to buy, and the stocks of both foreign and English tin are being quickly disposed of for export and home consumption. The tin smelters ought at once to raise the price 10% to 15% per ton at least. I expect to see it up, ere long, 20% to 25% per ton, which would make many tin mines soon pay dividends instead of, as at present, calling on adventurers. The sooner tin mine managers, pursers, secretaries, committees, and, in fact, shareholders themselvers, combine, by holding meetings, and insisting on much higher prices for their black tin, the better. If they cannot get an advance of 12% to 15% per ton at least, then let the mines stock their tin, and borrow money on it of their bankers or financial companies. There are many bankers in Cornwall who would be but too glad to lend money at the rate of 5 to 6 per cent, per annum on the black tin. panies. There are many bankers in Cornwall who would be but too glad to lend money at the rate of 5 to 6 per cent. per annum on the black in, for (say) 6, 12, or 18 months. Copper has gone up the last 10 days 102, per ton, and likely soon to see a further rise of 102 or 152, per ton. Lead also will advance. The county of Cornwall has suffered greatly the last three or four years from low prices of metals, and shareholders in mines have made very heavy losses in consequence, but the time has now arrived when they may take heart, and instead of disposing of their shares at present depressed prices, let them buy more to average. To tin smelters I say—"Do your duty to the tin mines;" to shareholders in tin mines I say—"Do your duty, and not sacrifice your produce and property." say—"Do your duty, and not sacrifice your produce and property."

One Largely Interested.

THE PROPOSED LEGISLATION FOR CORNISH MINES. THE PROPOSED LEGISLATION FOR CORNISH MINES.

SIR,—It will be well remembered by your readers that in May last numerous meetings were held in Cornwall to condemn the Bill which Lord Kinnaird attempted to introduce in the House of Lords, under the title of "A Metalliferous Mines Bill." Of those meetings that held at Camborne was, perhaps, the most important, because there were present at it most of the influential of the mine agents in West Cornwall. The course adopted by Dr. George Smith, the Chairman at that gathering, was excellent. He first introduced the subject by a short speech, and then called on Mr. F. Hill to explain the clauses of the Bill in detail. This being done, certain resolutions condemnatory of the Bill, and couched in no mild language. resolutions condemnatory of the Bill, and couched in no mild language, were proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously by the mine agents present. After this, remarks were invited from those present bearing on the sent. After this, remarks were invited from those present bearing on the subject generally. As may be readily understood, the simple reading of the clauses of the proposed Bill, one of which was to compel the erection of man-engines or skips in every mine beyond a certain depth; another, the regulation of the currents of air with the same eare as in a coal mine; and, above all, the carrying out of such rules to be under the control of the Board of Trade, and against whose decision there could virtually be no appeal, was quite sufficient to make all the practical miners present unhesitatingly condemn the Bill, in which such unnecessary and mischievous measures were embodied. It is much to be regretted, however, that the agents who spoke at that meeting did not go beyond a general condemnation of the Bill, and enter more fully into their objections to the details of each clause. It is true Capt. Joseph Vivian explained how impossible it would be for North Roskear Mine to sustain the expense of erecting a man-engine, when to do so would require the sinking of a new shaft from each clause. It is true Capt. Joseph Vivian explained how impossible it would be for North Roskear Mine to sustain the expense of erecting a man-engine, when to do so would require the sinking of a new shaft from the surface. This remark was most pertinent, and carried with it a practical objection to the Bill. It is true, also, that Capt. Charles Thomas urged the impracticably of controlling the mines from the Board of Trade, admitting at the same time that some sort of controlling board, whose duty it should be to inspect the ventilation, and the modes of ascending and descending the shaft, and their continuations, which the miners have to pass through, would result in good to the working miners. Beyond these remarks, however, I failed to glean from all the other speeches that were made any definite objections to the Bill, or any other practical suggestions in the matter. Capt. William Teague, a most competent miner, spoke but in a very general way, and Capt. R. Grylls condemned, as usual, everybody and everything, but the management of Condurrow Mine. I know that to the practical miner the objections to the Bill are so apparent that he almost laughs at the necessity of refuting the bill in detail; still, that sort of general pooh-poohing will not do any longer, for a bill we shall certainly have, and the great object of the miner should be to guide those who will legislate by practical suggestions. Some of the agents at the meeting at Camborne went so far as to deny the necessity of any kind of board of control, stating that the present management of our mines was excellent. In answer to this, I will just give you the particulars of a recent visit I made to a Cornish mine, in the condition of some of the deep ends of which I was much interested. Well, arrived at the mine, I changed my clothes in the counting-house, and not in the ordinary drying-house, and then started away with one of the agents for a good long day underground. There was no man-engine in the mine, and we had, therefore, to descend by the or imine, I changed my clothes in the counting-house, and not in the ordinary drying-house, and then started away with one of the agents for a good long day underground. There was no man-engine in the mine, and we had, therefore, to descend by the ordinary ladder-road, down which, in due course, I followed the agent. We had got a little past the 20 fathom level when I heard a slip below me, and my companion sung out, "I quite forgot that stave; look out as you come down. There was one gone some days ago, and now there is a second gone to keep it company." Being thus forewarned I was forearmed, and so successfully passed the gap. When we arrived at the next landing I asked my companion how long the staves had been gone, and he replied, "One went some three weeks ago, but I only missed the second yesterday." I may add here that the landing on which this was said was just large enough for us to stand on together, holding one another. The shaft was roomy, and the landing might have been made much larger than it was. Well, down we went again, till we came, without further adventure, to the 130 fm. level, where we stopped our downward course to examine one of the ends at this depth. Thus intent, we walked along the level in silence for some minutes, and then the Captain, who was preceding me, said, "Look sharp, here is a nasty hole." I looked up, and saw him crossing a chasm which formed a communication with the level below, on a plank some 8 inches wide. With care we crossed it in safety; and, having examined the end, passed on to those other parts of the mine I wished to examine, started on our upward journey, and reached grass in safety. Soon we were washed, changed, and sitting down to an excellent Cornish pasty, followed by a strong hot glass of grog. Then, and not till then, did I question the captain about the anforementioned staves that were missing in the ladder, and the 8-in. plank, and expostulated with him on the danger of leaving such open invitations. aforementioned staves that were missing in the ladder, and the 8-in plank, and expostulated with him on the danger of leaving such open invitations to accident. The Captain, a fine, strong, muscular fellow, and an excellent agent, of good repute, seemed to be quite amused, and eyed me with a glance not very flattering to my vanity. I saw immediately the utter uselessness of talking to him on the matter, as he met my reproaches with the simple remark, which seemed quite to satisfy him, "There has been the simple remark, which seemed quite to satisfy him, no accident in this mine since I have been agent, now When I left the mine, shortly after, I became fully determined to support any good measure for instituting a periodical examination of the under-ground condition of our Cornish mines. Arguing to myself that if the agents of a mine will not see that the staves in the underground ladders are replaced as soon as lost, that proper resting places are made for the men at short intervals, and all the regular roadways underground properly defended, it is high time that somebody should step in and compel them to do it. Capt. Charles Thomas must be aware of the occasional want of that care in the underground arrangements of some of our Cornish mines—although, thanks be, such faults do not often occur in our better regulated mines—when he admitted the desirability of some local board of inspecmines—when he admitted the desirability of some local board of inspec-tion. After many years contact with mining, not only in Cornwall, but in many foreign countries, I have never met a better class of miners than our Cornishmen; but I must say I have never met men who despise so absurdly as they do the knowledge of others who have passed through the same achool of learning, or a class so utterly envious of one another as the Cornish mine agents. It has been for a long time past an acknow-

ledged advantage by all the great labouring communities of England, at the world at large, to meet from time to time to receive and input to formation on the subjects they are most interested in. The Coraba hims have, however, up to the present time stood prominently forward as the pising the advantages of such gatherings, although, under the mass of mining association, it has been attempted to gather them together to the case, the proposal which Capt. William Teague has made for an association of the mine agents will meet with more success than the previous ideas for the same purpose. It is high time that the Coraba mines in up and doing, for unless they now bestir themselves they will lose the operations of a verting the interposition of those whom they so morthly dread—scientific men.

THE COPPER SMOKE QUESTION.

THE COPPER SMOKE QUESTION.

SIR,—Your correspondent, Dr. Gurlt, after an elaborate and intaligne yeasumé of the present position of the Copper Smoke Question, at the close of his letter propounds his mode of solving the difficulty, which is by the conversion of the sulphurous acid into sold sulphur;—on this proposal I have some right to say a word, as in July, 1854, I patented the effecting to my specification, dated January 25, 1855, I find that I propose bringing sulphurous acid gas into contact with carbonaceous matters, such as eck, charcoal, peat-charcoal, or other deoxidising subtances, kept at a red has but not subjected to combustion, by admission of air, &c. As the result of many trials, continued for a considerable period, I found great preciod difficulties in the conversion of SO₂ into S, by means of C, difficulties which I am convinced would be quite insuperable in attempting the spiciention of the process to calcining and smelting furnaces; and, in addition to this, the sulphur produced was so inferior in purity and appearance that it could never be brought into the market at all in competition with Sicilian sulphur, but could only have been introduced in competition with Sicilian sulphur, but could only have been introduced in competition with Gurlt has not overcome the practical difficulties I found, but if so, he has still to work out the problem of its adaptation to the copper ore calciner.

In connection with these observations on your correspondent's letter. In connection with these observations on your correspondent's letter, allow me, Mr. Editor, the same freedom of remark on your article on Copper Smoke—No. IV. You there very lucidly present the several stages in the process of copper smelting, and point out the fact that the regular resulting from the first smelting contains, in all cases, from 25 to 28 per cent. of sulphur, and that the next, or red metal, and the blue, white, and purple metal contain sulphur in nearly as large percentage as the original ore, and the the roasting or ca

sation of the sulphur as sulphuric acid, and without detrimentally intufering with any of the copper smelting processes, and this I state at he sult of large experiments in the production of sulphuric acid from regul; so that the Swansea people may look, and I advise them to look very decisively, not only for the collection of the gases from the first calcing, it for their condensation from one and all of the six processes of the coper smelter except the last stage—that from blister copper to the refined min, and there the 2 or 3 per cent. of sulphur may be allowed to escape. But at present roasting the metals is not the universal practice; one large first, whose works I had the pleasure of inspecting, regularly calcine the first and second metals in furnaces similar to our calciners; the change from

and second metals in turnaces similar to our calciners; the change for these to my calciners would not be a change of process, but merely of a paratus and result, so far as the smoke is concerned.

In conclusion, let me say as my decided conviction, that any funsa, now or heretofore proposed, that will not be applicable to each stage of the process will certainly be a decided failure in curing the naisance for copper smoke.—Manchester, Oct. 24.

Peter Specia

THE COPPER SMOKE QUESTION.

THE COPPER SMOKE QUESTION.

SIR,—I have read with much interest the articles which have appeared at intervals in the Journal, and thinking it desirable that a matter of matter and the proper of the cure of the mischief said to be caused by the vapours from the furnaces. It is stated in last week's low and that Mr. Vivian has been somewhat "hasty in his agitation of the question," since his new furnace will only enable him to "collect the proper of the proper o

for mixture with the toreign ores is hot only in the fact of the price paid for them being far in excess of that for moreign, at Swansea.

Mr. Edward Vanghan writes as though he were under the impression that Mr. Vivian's plan is "perfectly successful" to prevent damage to the trees and lands within reach; but methinks it will be found that Mr. Vivian's plan is effectual for the saving of two-thirds of the sulphur; and this, of course, fails to examine object Mr. Vaughan desires, for the one-third of the sulphur still expision will not be satisfactory to the landholders.

It is rumoured that Messrs. Williams, Foster, and Co. have a plan mix trial which promises greater success than Mr. Vivian's, and also the mixture pool firm, so often cited, is engaged upon a trial which it is had will render any escape of sulphur unnecessary.

So far we have three plans before us in the Journal for "Smot Combination, no cure can be hoped for from them in my opinion; and the third I am inclined to think favourably. My reason for not approving the third, will be seen at once by the saint first two, and approving the third, will be seen at once by the saint first two, and approving the third, will be seen at once by the saint the presence of sulphur in all the processes but the last (refining) the the presence of sulphur is found. Now, this being the case, sulphir to ensiderable quantities must escape into the air, and this brings may main point, that the plans (Vivian's and Spence's) begin at the mix main point, that the plans (Vivian's and Spence's) begin at the mix main point, that the plans (Vivian's and Spence's) begin at the sage from all the furnaces—hence I look upon Garle's plan as the sage from all the furnaces—hence I look upon Garle's plan as the sage from all the furnaces—hence I look upon Garle's plan as the sage from all the furnaces—hence I look upon Garle's plan as the sage from all the furnaces—hence I look upon Garle's plan as the sage from all the furnaces—hence I look upon Garle's plan as the sage from all t end. The care cannot be effectual of the ward one, two, or three furnaces, but by attacking the ward one, two, or three furnaces—hence I look upon Gurlt's for the furnaces—hence I look upon find the furnaces—hence I look upon Gurlt's for the will not find sage from all the furnaces—hence I look upon Gurlt's plan as to one in the right direction; but I fear he will not find it so say imagines to accomplish his object on the large scale a copper so works present. Still difficulties, at first thought insurmountable begin at, and success, sooner or later, must be attained from a religiously. I notice that much stress has been laid on the fact of Spence that his calciner will drive off 90 per cent. or more of the substance of the sub

In burning the sulphurets for the alkali (chemical) works, the chemical In burning the sulphurets for the alkali (chemical) works, the option obtain the greatest possible quantity of sulphur, and for this seal calciner may be most valuable; but in copper smelting the object and care the greatest possible quantity of copper, and this can only by retaining sulphur to a great extent through all the process last, and consequently I am strongly of opinion that nothing can him for from the furnaces themselves, however changed or varied by the but that the cure must be effected after the furnaces have dead work, and this clearly is Dr. Gurlt's opinion. The mischief is a sulphur that the cure must be effected after the furnaces have dead work, and this clearly is Dr. Gurlt's opinion.

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MINING IN VIRGINIA, NEVADA, U.S.

a.—I secless an extract from the Davily Reese River Reveille, which are afferd space for its publication will be acceptable to those of raden who are interested, as showing the opinion entertained of raden who are interested, as showing the opinion entertained of raden who are as and to be situated. I have nothing new to report since to the property of the prope

MINING TRANSFERS-PROTECTION AGAINST FORGERY AND DEFAULTERS.

AGAINST FORGERY AND DEFAULTERS.

AGAINST FORGERY AND DEFAULTERS.

In.—The amounteement made in your last week's City Article that committee of Clifford Amalgamated Mines had determined to give in notice of transfers being presented, with a view to protection against mis, suggests a most careful review of the entire system of transferring mis, suggests a most careful review of the entire system of transferring mis, suggests a most careful review of the entire system of transferring mode of the most which is the present mode organized with a view to simplify a conveyance of interests; but, as some of the resent Wheal stom forgery, the facility to commit wrong is so apparent a present in the stom forgery, the facility to commit wrong is so apparent of the proposed by the Clifford Amalgamated Company to be sent to the present in to be considered. Many contingencies suggest themselves, such as protein in to be considered. Many contingencies suggest themselves, such as an element comes in question; but, as regards a forgery of transfers, I have sent of the transferrer for a period of time beyond the six days proposed, and the such present that the best course to be pursued for asfety rests in the seller's own relative members of the Mining Exchange initiate the practice of every seller.

Let be supported that the best course to be pursued for asfety rests in the seller's own relative members of the Mining Exchange initiate the practice of every seller is immediate cartificate of registration, thus removing any anxiety or doubt on at land to these remarks from having received the report of the Wheal Rese is immediate cartificate of registration, thus removing any anxiety or doubt on at land to these remarks from having received the report of the Wheal Rese is immediate extilicated on the property of the Marketter of the pro

PROSPECTS OF THE CHIVERTON DISTRICT.

PROSPECTS OF THE CHIVERTON DISTRICT.

12.—My professional duties again calling me into this district, I am set to state that what I have long predicted respecting some mines in lealily is on the eve of being confirmed. At NORTH CHIVERTON, exiting the lode in an unwrought piece of ground in the 43 is being if the state of the sta

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

,—as the time is approaching for the half-yearly meeting in this adventure, I beg
gast to sy fellow-shareholders the advisablences of having the mine inspected
an integnized agent. A great dead of exploratory work has been done within
at two years; but the points held out as of most promise have all proved failures.

I have the property of the western ground offered fair prospects of success,
as work there has been abandoned, if we may judge by the absence of notice of it in
parts, for so information can be obtained at the office. The same applies to Gilseme-cut botth, at the 40, which was put out with the intention of proving the
in lost; but, although it has been driven the estimated distance to cut it, and
as expanded long since, no report of the intersection of the lode has been given.

After of the locks have been met with in Mayne's cross-cut south, and in the
sent occanumicating with it; two of these have been driven on a short distance,
are now abandoned, from which we can only assume their appearance is certainly
assumable. The principal work now in progress in the driving a 10-and 20 fathom
is proad which has been proved at deeper levels years ago, and from which the
statem be hoped for is that a little tribute ground may be laid open. This, in
itsical would not by any means be a satisfactory return for the call in prospect,
itsil was to look forward to, for the only drivage below the 20 fathom level
is lived, would not by any means be a satisfactory return for the call in prospect,
itsil was to look forward to, for the only drivage below the 20 fathom level
is low, shough in the 50 fm. isvel being very shallow, owing to the nature of the
30 spears to be, from the report in last week's Journal, a kind of counter-march
is lived, no Mc. I south lode, for the previous week we were informed it was
driven on any, and in the course of last week's Journal, a kind of counter-march
is lived on the first and the above facts the boundary was reached, and the
stimed west on a

OTEL LOCOMOTIVE.—Mr. Edward N. Dickerson, whose controversy Mr. Isherwood, Engineer-in-Chief to the United States Navy, has ght him prominently into public notice, has designed a novel arrange for railway locomotives. The engine driver is placed forward of the American States of the American States of the Sta

GINE.—From the days when Watt first made the steam ana.—From the days when Watt first made the steam-ower, competent not only to perform labour which had a human or brate muscle, but even to achieve at thousand of off-from these days even until now, the thoughts assaids of scientific and practical men all over the civi-en directed to the improvement and development of the le powers of this wonderful agent. In all these multifarious at the powers of this wonderful agent. In all these multifarious at grand varied, one of two points have usually been aimed at—in-mutraction, or greater economy in the use of steam. Perhaps the seen made of late years towards the attainment of the former of writy-street, in this city. By a peculiar arrangement of cylinders attained in the city. By a peculiar arrangement of what have tinvantor is enabled to what have an passes, the inventor is enabled to dispense with a large part of what have an passes, the inventor is enabled to dispense with a large part of what have an passes, the inventor is enabled to dispense with a large part of what have for both considered sensition parts of every direct-acting engine. Here is a direct-induced piston engine, there is a direct-induced parts of the constitution of a surjee, comprising essentially nothing but cylinders, the mare action of a surjee, comprising essentially nothing but cylinders, constitution of a surjee, comprising essentially nothing but cylinders, she arranged in pairs, at connected to two cranks placed at right angles on one as example pairs, as connected to two cranks placed at right angles on one that one places, sometime to be transmitted through them into the other two. The stem is similar directly into two of these cylinders, sometimes to act was of caricasty sometimes to be transmitted through them into the other two. It is not not placed to the cylinders of the cylinders and consider of the stem of the cylinders and passes in these platons, corresponding to all passes and the cylinders, and considered the stem of the cylinders, the stems is admitted into and examples and the cylinders, the stems is admitted into an example the control of the cylinders, the stems is a cat-off to its own as pera arranged that each platon having performed its share in urging forward the stant than as the cylinders, the stant character of the transmitted through the supply of the cylinders, the cylinders are also as a cat-off to its own as the proper category and the category of the cylinders of the cylinders of the cylinders, the cylinders are cylinders and the line and online the cylinders are also as a cat-off to its own as the proper cylinders and the cylinders, and the cylinders are cylinders and the cylinders, and the cylinders are cylinders and the cylinders, and the cylinders are cylinders and the cylinders, and cylinders, the search than its own and the cylinders and the

tained by this form of construction can only be demonstrated by the test of actual service. This will soon be applied, as the company who are the present owners of the patent are now engaged in ballding several engines of different sizes, which will appelling be put in operation in the vicinity of the city, and are long the public will have an opportunity of determining the relative economy of the working of this and the ordinary sustruction of steam-angloss.—New York Tribune, Sept. 13.

Meetings of Public Companies.

CREDIT FONCIER AND MOBILIER OF ENGLAND.

An ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate, on Tuesday,

The Hon. STUART WORTLEY (the Governor) in the chair.

The report of the directors (an abstract of which has already appeared The report of the directors (an abstract of which has already appeared in the Journal) was taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN upon rising was received with great applause. He said he had hoped thou account of such as a said and a secont of such as a said and a secont of such as a said and a secont of such as a said and a second of such as a said and a said a said and a said a said a said and a said and a said a said

sharsholders, or allowed to remain under the arrangements and the receive shares at 1½ prem.

Mr. Carpenter considered that the reserve fund should be invested in the Three per Cent. Consols, or some similar security, and moved an amendment to that effect, which was seconded by Mr. Bruce.

Mr. Edwards was of opinion that the time had arrived when interference with the management abould be at an end, and suggested, therefore, that no further questions should be acted or answerd. — Mr. Vining said the shareholders had in the report the

be piedged to millions. And let the shareholders not be afraid if they saw him raising two or three or four millions on debentures, for raise them he would if he could, and besents the institution accordingly. He again thanked the meeting for its renewed mark of confidence, and resumed his seat amid applaces.

A cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

GREAT WHEAL GRYLLS MINING COMPANY.

GREAT WHEAL GRYLLS MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Austinfriars, on Tuesday,—Mr. Peter Warson in the chair.

Mr. J. H. MURCHISON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were approved.

A statement of accounts was submitted, which showed a debit balance of 66l. 14s. 9d. The report of the agents was read, as follows:—

Ost. 21.—Michell's Lode: During the past quarter the 12 has been extended east 7 tms, and is now 19 fms. east of Michell's Eart-od shaft; the lode for this distance has produced tinstone of a low quality; the lede in the end at the present time is 2½ fm. wide, composed of spar, peach, and a little tin, but not enough of the latter to set a value en.—Steven's Lode: The cross-cut at the 12 has been driven? Sms., and is now 3 fms. 3 fm. 5 outh of the level driven, on Michell's lode, which is 7 fms. west of Michell's accomminication to a wines sms from the said: tevel, this beling done has ventilisted this part of the mine, and laid open a profitable piece of tin ground, the western part of which is set on tribute to four men, at 8s. in 1s.; the lode is worth 7t. per fms. This end is driving by six men, at 3l. per fm., and the lode worth 4l. per fm.; this level is also driving west by two men, at 2l. los, per fm., the lode being worth 2l. 10s, per fm. At the deep aftit we cleared up the old party's workings in the bottom of the level, and sunk a winze 6 fms. in order to make the communication as before named. We have raised and sold in the last three mouths 528 bashels of tinstone, which realised 46l. 9s. 8d. With regard to future prospects, the returns almost solely depended on the value of the ground that will be driven through at the 12; but, judging from present appearance, we consider the sales will be about 70l. per month, and in order to prosecute the mine in 10l. per month. In conclusion, we would say that we expect there is a long run of profitable ground to pass through at the 12; but, judgin

WHEAL GRYLLS MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the com-any, Austinfriars, on Tuesday,—Mr. Peter Watson in the chair. Mr. J. H. Murchison (the secretary) read the notice convening the neeting, and the minutes of the last were confirmed.

A statement of accounts made up to the end of August showed a debit alance of 4221. 9s, 7d. The balance of liabilites over assets was 6231. The report of the agents was read, as follows:—

meeting, and the minutes of the last were confirmed.

A statement of accounts made up to the end of August showed a debit balance of 422l. 9s. 7d. The balance of liabilities over assets was 623l.

The report of the agents was read, as follows:—

Oct. 21.—Flaber's Lode: During the last quarter the 40 fathom level has been driven Is fine,, and is now this distance east of the flat-rod shaft; the lode for all this drivage has proficed tinstone that will just pay for stamping; the end at the present time is the provided tinstone that will just pay for stamping; the end at the present should it fine, for the last of the stamp of the present about 16 fms. for the last of the stamp of the present about 16 fms. for the last of the stamp of the present about 16 fms. for the last of the stamp of the present shaft, also driven the level 10 fms. 3 ft. east of this shaft, and made another communication to a winns sunk from the level above; those two points being accomplished has given us ventilation, and laid open a profitable plees of ground; the lode in the end is worth 10.0 per four men working at 8s. in 11., the lode is worth 12. per fm., 10 we were the last of this level there are for our men working at 8s. in 11., the lode is worth 12. per fm., 10 we men, at 10s. in 11., lode worth 17. per fm.; at men, at 12s. in 11., lode also worth 6, per fm. The 20 has been driven 8 fms., and is now 81 fms. east of the pressure shaft; the end is driving by four men, at 0.15s. per fathorn, in lodes for law with 18s. per fm., 18 we have a somewhat the last the last of the level above; present time 12. per fm., and three men, at 10s. in 11., lode worth 17. per fm., The 10 east is communicated to East Wheal Grylle Mine; in the back of this level there are two men engaged at 5s. in 11., and the lode worth 91. per fm.; also a pitch working by two men, at 13s. 4d. in 11.—8tandard Lode: The 12 has been extended north 8 fest, and a shaft unk 2 fms., and the stamp of the last shaft last working by two men, at 13s. 4d. in 11.—8tandard Lode: T

management abould be at an end, and suggested, therefore, that no further questions should be asked or answered.——Mr. Yising said the shareholders had in the report the emphatic statement that every security held by the company was taken at the lowest market value of the day, and who, he would sak, could doubt a statement of that kind by so large and respectable a body of men? (Hear, hear.) He accepted its a shoulderly true, and suggested, simply for the satisfaction of the public, that the gross profits should be set out in the profit and loss account.

Mr. W. Diric (the newly-appointed director) and that before he joined the board he had personally investigated the accuracy of the balance-sheet. (Hear, hear.) He After some further discussion the amendment was put, when only 10 hands were held up in its favour. The motion adopting the report was put and carried, with considerable applicate.

The CHARMARI, in answer to a question, said that every transaction of importance passed under his observation, and his attendance at the office was delly. But, nevery very indefstigable. He, therefore, deserved the thanks of the metil, and he (the Chairmans) in ordinary in a continuous proposal and the continuous most prone to find fault. (Hear, hear.) He could not fathout it, but there was a was of the most thorough order, and his enterpy very indefstigable. He, therefore, deserved the thanks of the metil chairman of the could be not office thanks of the metil chairman of the could be not office. The could not exceeded 200f. As regards the prospects of the easing beautiful to the could be not office the work, arising either from the samples having been "prilled," or the assayer being disponent with the could be not office the work arising either from the samples having been important policy to the sample having been engaged—in fact, be had been employed the Delay. But the company was allowed the could be not present time. The coast, too, and the sundance at the office work, arising either from the samples having been inte

so as to render them much more easily marketable. The shares were now nominally quoted 6f, per share, although the machinery and plant upon the mine were worth considerably more. Another suggestion he would make was that some arrangement should be come to whereby the whole of the Grylis Mine should be consolidated into one large undertaking. All he scald say was that, as far as the Wheal Grylis was concerned, he did not know another mine that had done so much by calling up so little from the shareholders in the late general depression.

The CHAIDMAN said the suggestions thrown out by Mr. Furmston should receive the attention of the committee.

The CHAIMAN said the suggestions thrown out by Mr. Aurinsion amount receive takention of the committee.

The report was ordered to be entered on the minutes, and the secounts were passes and allowed. A call of 14, per share was made, and a resolution was passed requesting the committee to continue their endeavours to obtain a remission of the dues during pleasure. The committee of management were re-elected, with thanks for past services. The CHAIMAN said that the attention of the committee had been called to an amony mous communication in the Mining Journal, which contained not only most untruth its istatements, but at the same time serviously reflected upon the character of their agent it was but due to Capt, Rogers that he should have an opportunity of replying to seel mailtelous statements.

ful statements, but at the same time seriously reflected upon the character of their agent. It was but due to Capt. Rogers that he should have an opportunity of replying to such imittelous statements.

Capt. Edward Rogers said—In justice to myself, I think I should say a few words in reference to a letter which appeared in the Minisay Journal a few weeks ago, wherein my capabilities as a tin miner were questioned. When I took the management of this mine in April, 1850, the raisings were only about 120t, per month, and the only materials on the mine were three or four horse-whims, and those not in working order, and all the shafts in a very displated state, and nothing done below the sait level. In a very short time after my arrival the returns increased to 1164t, from raisings above the ndit, and was sold monthly in the stone; since that time there are created a 40-in, pumping-nagine, and a 33-in. rotating-engine for stamping, pamping, and drawing; and laid down very extensive dressing-floors; sold 660 tons of tin, amounting to about 41,3901.

59001. of which was paid in dividends, and full 52001. in machinery for developing the mine; but during the last twelve months the returns have a little decreased. The cost has also been greatly lessened, so that if we had the same price (per ton) for tin now as we had about two or three years ago we should at the present time be making large profits; these remarks can be borne out by an examination of the books. Something we hinted of the discharged agent knowing tin too well; if he were such a clever man, why did he not find this tin previous to my taking the management; he having been a resident agent there for a long time previously. I may also state that I was brought up a tin unter from eleven years of age, on tribute, at Bottle Hill Mine, in Devon, during the local management of Capt. Feasey and Capt Hitchins.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

EAST WHEAL GRYLLS MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at No. 79, Old Broad-street, on Tuesday,—Mr. Peter Warson in the chair. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the minutes of the last were approved.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the minutes of the last were approved.

A statement of accounts for six months, made up to the end of August, was submitted, which showed a debit balance of 755£. 18s. 10d.

The report of the agents was read, as follows:—

Oct. 21.—We beg to hand you our report for the general meeting.—Middle Lode: At Firmstone's engine-shaft we have fixed pent-house, cut a piat, &c., and we shall now commence sinking below the 17 fm. level on the course of the iode. During the last six months the 17 has been driven 22 fms., and is now 28 fms. east of Firmstone's engine-shaft. This level is driving by two men, at 37. 10s. per fathom. The lode is 2½ feet wise, worth 32. per fathom. There is also a communication made from this level to the level above. In the back of this level there are two men working on tribute, at 6s. 8d. in 14., the lode worth 91. per fathom. There is also a communication made from this level to the level above. In the back of this level there are two men working on tribute, at 6s. 8d. in 14. the lode worth 91. per fathom. Crutis's whim-shaft is sunk 7 fms., and is now down this depth below the deep adit. The 7 fm. level is driven east 11 fms., and a communication made by a rise to the level above. This level is driven west 6 fathoms. The lode is worth 51. per fathom. In the back of this level there are four men working on tribute, at 5s. in 14., the lode worth 71. per fathom. In the back of this level there are four men working on tribute, at 5s. in 14., the lode worth 51. per fathom. In the back of this level there are four men working on tribute, at 5s. in 14., the lode worth 51. per fathom. In the back of this level there are four men working on tribute, at 5s. in 14., the lode worth 51. per fathom. In the back of this level the spended for the present, but we intend to recommence driving as soon as there is an excavation made at the level below to deposit the attile. In the back of this level these are back of the lode level they have also been driven l

month at a monthly cost of about 4001.—EDWARD ROOERS, EDMURD ROSERS.

The CEMIRIAN said he was glad to be in a position to congratulate the shareholders upon the greatly improved condition of their property, no less than upon the very encouraging prospects it presented of becoming a first-class paying mine. It must be remembered that a lods in East Grylls, where the ground was so eav, worth 101. or 151. per fathom, was resuly as valuable as lodes in other mines worth 401. to 501., because so much more inexpensively developed. He recollected offering sometimes ince 131, per share for something like 200 shares, and all he could say was, that if ever they were worth that amount, they were at the present time worth condiderably more.

Mr. Furnmerow (the largest shareholder, holding a quarter part of the mine) stated that some two years ago Mr. Peter Watson (the Chairman) offered him 121, per share for 200 shares, which he refused, and he had not sold a share from the commencement up to the present time.

Capt. Receme, in reply to questions, stated that he computed they would be able to the return for the next quarter about 8 tons monthly.—Mr. Furnmerow aid he had to return for the next quarter about 8 tons monthly.—Mr. Furnmerow aid he had

for 200 shares, which he refused, and he had not sold a share from the commencement up to the present time.

Capt. R-GERS, in reply to questions, stated that he computed they would be able to to return for the next quarter about 8 tons monthly,—Mr. PURNETON said he had been conversing with Capt. Rogers, previous to the meeting, and he thought he could safely say that at least Captain Rogers was not likely to over-estimate the returns. He should not be surprised if there were something like 12 or 15 tons of tin returned monthly. He did not think East Gyrlis was ever in so good a position as at the present time. As regards the price of metals, he believed they were upon the ewe of seeing a very much better price, especially in tin.

Mr. Cocks said they had every reason to believe that the lode would soon again be found productive, either in Firmstone's shaft or in the levels; and under a slide it was not at all unusual to find large deposits of mineral—as, for instance, in Great Wheal Vor. At any rats, they had every reason to believe that the lode would, at least, be found as productive as in the shallow levels.——Mr. FURNETON said they could hope for was that they would be able to keep the stamps in full operation, when large profits would be resilised. He looked forward to a most prosperous future.

The report was ordered to be entered on the minutes, and the accounts were passed and allowed,—After some discussion, it was unantimously resolved that a call of 7s. 6d, should be made.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL MINING COMPANY.

resolution was passed requesting the purser to continue his exertions to obtain a ment of the dues. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Austinfriars, on Wednesday,—Mr. J. Procrem in the chair.

Mr. J. H. Munchison (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were approved.

A statement of accounts made up to the end of August was submitted, which showed a debit balance of 4504.

The report of the agents was read, as follows:—

Oct. 23.—We have prepared our usual report for the meeting, to be held on Wednesday, to 25th inst., showing the present prospects of the mine, and the work accomplished aring the past quarter. Homersham's shalt is down 2 fms. 4 ft. below the 10, and is the 25h inst., showing the present prospects of the mine, and the work accomplished during the past quarter. Homersham's shalt is down 2 fms. 4 ft. below the 140, and is negular course of sinking in ground favourable for progress.—Homersham's Shaft: The 140 has been driven on the south part of the lode 12 fms., the lode averaging 2½ ft. wide, compact of capel, mundic, quarts, and in places good stones of yellow copper ore; ground at present is rather spare for driving, but about 10 fms. beyond the present end the point opposite to the ore on the main part of the lode, as seen in the levels above, will be reached. The 120 having been driven west, on the north part of the lode, for many fathoms in a very promising lode, particularly in the bottom, where it has yelded in places i ton of ore per fm., we have deemed it advisable to drive for its intersection at the 140, 20 fms. below, a cross-cent has accordingly been commenced, and is already out north 1 fm. 2 ft. in favourable ground. Courtie's winze, below the 180, on the south part of the lode, is communicated with the 140 below, and good ventilation is secured for the latter level. The 130 has been extended east of Soper's cross-out, on the north part of the main lode, 5 fms. 4 ft. 3 in.; the lode proving large, 4 ft. of the south part thereof only has been carried, which is composed of capel, iron, quartz, gossan, red oxide, grey sulphuret, and malicable copper; from the present end the lode is cut into 10 ft., and at the extreme point reached it is composed of capel, iron, quartz, desant, each, muddle, and a tithe extreme point reached it is composed of capel, iron, quartz, desant, each of core; from the present end the lode is cut into 10 ft., and at the extreme point reached it is composed entirely of gossan. The 130 has been driven east and west of Soper's cross-cut, on the main part of the lode, 14 fms., it he lode ways in a size from 3 to 4 ft. wide, and yielding, for the greater portion of this length; from 64, to 104 went of the lode, and in the lode i

the bottom of the 77 a wings (Gressman's) has been sunk, and communicated with Hooppriv rice in the back of the 83, and has laid open rivints ground. Twen's wings, in course of sinking selow the 65, on the north part of the lode arrived proving worth 55, per fm. The 45 has been driven east 7 fms. 5 ft., the lode varying from 3 to 4 ft. wide, composed of quarits, flowr, mundle, peach, and a little black oxide of copper. William's cross-cut north, at the 88, west of Hitchine's engine-shaft, has been driven east 7 fms. 5 ft., the lode varying from 3 to 4 ft. wide, composed of quarits, flowr, mundle, peach, and a little black oxide of copper. William's cross-cut north, at the 88, west of Hitchine's engine-shaft, has been driven 9 fms. 1 ft. in. in ground strongly mineralised, and various branches containing copper ore have been passed through. The 180 east having continued productive almost up to the present end, proving the ore ground at the level to be 55 fathoms long, and the lode in the bottom of the drivage being good, we look upon the prospects of the mine as being very encouraging, and no tirew will be lost in exploring for this course of ore at the next level (the 140), and at the same time the shaft will be hastened on with all speed for a deeper level. We sample at the usual time on Friday next, the 37th inst., shout 130 tons of ora. JAMES Richards, Johns Goldsworffer.

The Charkards proposed that the resports be received, and that the secunits be passed and allowed.

Capt. JAMES Richards (the manager), in reply to questions, stated that, as compared with the 120 fathom level, the lode in the 130 had been more continuous and of greater length, and its average value for the whole length had been more continuous and of greater length, and its average value for the whole length had been from 20. to 25; frathom—that is, for the whole 50 fathoms. In the 120 it was of about the same average value, but in that level it was mot nearly so long. He fully anticipated that in the next level—the 13d the present compan

EAST PROVIDENCE MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Thursday, Mr. R. H. BAMFIELD in the chair.
Mr. T. HOLLOW (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were approved.
A statement of accounts was submitted, which showed debit balance 6771.
The report of the agent was read, as follows:—

A statement of accounts was submitted, which showed debit balance 6771. The report of the agent was read, as follows:—

Oct. 25.—During the past quarter Boorman's shaft has been sunk 6 fathoms 3 feet, it is now 8 fms. below the 70, sinking by six men, at 181. per fm.; the lode is 16 in. wide, worth 71. per fathom. We are getting down into a change of ground in this shaft, which is not only more favourable for progress, but is also more congenial for tin, and improving the lode. We have also fixed the skip-road in this shaft, erected shaft-tackle, and made the work complete for drawing with the skip. This, now, will be our fatter working shaft, instead of Wilson's, which was sunk on the cross-course in ground very expensive for timber both in sinking and repairing, consequently out timber bills are not so great as when this shaft was working, and now the skip-road is finished they will be still less, as mo to of the timber hald in the past quarter was used for that purpose. Also, by bringing Boorman's shaft on the lode will save the driving of cross-cuits out the same lode in the different levels, which is the case with the shaft sunk on the cross-course, or off the lode, and, consequently, will open up the mine in less time and with less coat. I have already dispensed with eight men more, who were engaged about the work in the shaft. The 70, east of Boorman's, is driving by four men, at 71. per fathom; here the lode is still poor, and does not improve, neither do I expect it will we meet with a change of ground, as in the shaft below. The 60 east, on Bamfeld's, its driving by four men, at 51. De. per fathom; in this is to out some of the 7 to dience in the stripens of the producing stones of tin; this is driving by four men, at 51. Per fathom; in this iso to out some of the Providence lodes lying in that direction. Ali our stopes were set on tribute last survey-day. We have now four pitches working, by 13 men, at an average tribute of 12s. in 14. Ther are 45 men, 3 boys, and 2 girls now employed on the mine, sh

which, on an average, they have got for the part of the month that is past, our sales of tin must continue to increase, and that more rapidly.—William Whits.

The Chairman having proposed that the report be received and entered on the minutes, and that the accounts be passed and allowed, stated that the general prospects of the mine had much improved since the last meeting—he more aspecially referred to the great improvement of the lode in the shaft. The general appearance of the ground was much more congenial for the production of tin.

Mr. T. Hollow, in raply to a question from Mr. E., Cooke, stated that he estimated the returns during the current quarter would realise about 3001, while the expenditure during that period would, even if no improvement took place, be probably 7501.

Mr. Cooke asked if there were any outstanding liabilities that had not been charged in the accounts just submitted?——Mr. Hollow was not aware of any liability due up to the end of August that was not included. He always made it a point to check the bills with the list in the receiving-book, so as to prevent any mistake upon one side or the other.—Mr. Cooks said he should always ask that question at every mine meeting he attended, because, unless all the liabilities were charged up, it was not fair to the incoming shareholders. He did not make those remarks because he supposed that in this particular case any omission of the kind had occurred, but he had put the question upon principle.

The report was received and ordered to be entered on the minutes, and the accounts

this particular case any omission of the kind had occurred, but he had put the question upon principle.

The report was received and ordered to be entered on the minutes, and the accounts passed and allowed. A call of 3s. 4d. per share was made for liquidating the existing liabilities, and is. 8d. per share for the further prosecution of the mine.

Upon the proposition of Mr. Paull, M.P., seconded by Mr. Phillips, Captain John Nancarrow (of St. Ives Consols) was appointed manager.

Mr. Cocks was giad to find that so great an improvement had taken place in that most important point—the shaft. To find such a favourable change before Providence Mines became productive could not fail to be most encouraging as to the future. He knew that Captain Teague (of Tincroft) had a most favourable opinion of the mine. To find that the great point for which the mine was started—the attainment of the same lodes as were so productive in Providence—was continuously presenting improving indications justified the hope that excellent results would be realised.

Mr. Rawlings said that favourable opinion of the mine was unantimous on all hands. All that was required was vigorous and economic development.

The retiring committee having received the thanks of the shareholders for past services, upon the proposition of Mr. Cooks, seconded by Mr. Pattle, M.P.. the following gentlemen were appointed the committee of management:—Messra. J. Phillips, W. H. Rawlings (Messra. Harvey and Co.), and R. H. Bamefield.

Mr. T. Hollow, in acknowledging a vote of thanks which had been passed for the satisfactory way in which he continued to perform the duties of his office, thanked the shareholders for their renewed mark of confidence, and assured them that he would continue to do his utmost to promote the best interests of those with whom he was associated. He hoped and believed that the time was not far distant when shareholders would be well and permanently repaid for their outlay.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

and a large quantity of iron—the latter, with our new dressing arm destroy at a comparatively little cost. There is, about 30 ins. in sit a cross-course, to the west of which the Old Birsh Tor, a parallel, a construction of the Lance's shaft has not been sunk since leaf, quantities of tin. Lance's shaft has not been sunk since leaf, if the price of the latter and shaft 31 fathoms through tribute ground. If price of the latter is and in the price will now a compared, which has made a difference of about 400, in the returns; in hope the worst has been seen, and that the price will now go on to a ber of men employed underground is 116, and at surface 62 = 178.—

RICHARD TREVARTHER, JOHN STROMS.

P.S.—Oct. 24: We have out the lode in the 12, east of new will yielding good work for tin; we have only just out into it, and have; give its size or values. No other alternations to notice.—BIRCHARD TA

P.S.—Oct. 24: We have out the lode in the 12, east of new while-state yielding good work for tin; we have only just out into it, and have not sent give its size or value. No other alterations to notice.—Rickan Flora and the property of th

NEW EAST BIRCH TOR AND VITIFER CONSOLS MIN

COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Taum, rednesday, Mr. John Bayly, in the chair.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Taun, Wednesday, Mr. John Bayly, in the chair.

Mr. Walter Thomson (the secretary) read the notice convenige meeting, and the minutes of the last were confirmed.

A statement of accounts was submitted, which showed a creditial of 4714. St. 2d. The report of the agent was read, which appears the Mining Correspondence.

The Chairman moved that the report be received and entered minutes, and that the accounts be passed and allowed, and stated that was be in a position to inform his fellow-shareholders that as the development of the perty progressed the prospects improved—indeed it seemed, as he had most agent would inform them, more than probable that it would soon successially sits rich neighbour, New Birch Tor.

Capt. Sxews mentioned that the lode just cut in the air-shaft, which was value and importance, was the Old Birch Tor lode, from which soormous thus had been made during the period of Capt. Pauli's management. He condiend every moderate outlay would open out very speedily one of the best tin mines his shire. They were now opening out tin ground rapidly, and the completend their of the adit would lay open 40 fms. of backs, from which large returns would see made, with profit to the shareholders.

A SHAREHOLDER asked how long it would take to clear the still region in stated that it would take about three months to clear and drive the still the ground, immediately after which he would be able to send tin to the surtuing and allowed. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

The general meeting of shareholders was held at the London in Wednesday, Mr. E. J. Wilson in the chair.

The Pursen having read the notice convening the minutes of the last, which were confirmed, proceeded to read the retee and of the manager, Capt. John Mancarrow, as also the statement showed a debit balance of 4191. 13s. 7d., which were all adopted.

The PURSER having read the notice convening the meeting, a minutes of the last, which were confirmed, proceeded to read the reports dises tee and of the manager, Capt. John Nancarrow, as also the statement of ascended.

Oct. 23.—In a previous report the 30 was mentioned as being driven within dary, but there was a good run of ore worked several fathoms above the lend and you have been deed, but there got to be inconvenient and expensive, consequently one dim we pended, but the 20 was driven up to within 25 fms. of this ore ground, as it appearance of the lode below and before us we expect an improvement in the appearance of the lode below and before us we expect an improvement in the and as soon as the end is driven up the working of the suspended pitch will have been a fine-looking lode, composed of grey and black give with 18.5 per fm. The stope in back of this level is worth 13.5 per fm. The stope in back of this level is worth 13.5 per fm. The stope in back of this level is worth 13.5 per fm. The stope in back of this level is worth 13.5 per fm. The stope in back of this level is worth 13.5 per fm. The stope in back of this level is worth 13.5 per fm. The stope in back of this level is worth 13.5 per fm. The stope in back of this level is worth 13.5 per fm. The stope in back of this level is worth 13.5 per fm. The stope in back of this level is worth 13.5 per fm. The stope in back of this level is worth 13.5 per fm. The stope in back of this level is worth 13.5 per fm. The stope in back of this level is worth 13.5 per fm. The stope in back of this level is worth 13.5 per fm. The stope in back of this level is worth 13.5 per fm. The stope in back of this level is worth 13.5 per fm. The stope in back of this level is worth 13.5 per fm. The stope in the s

THE COAL FIELDS OF FLINTSHIRE.—The Mostyn and NEW BIRCH TOR AND VITIFER CONSOLS MINE.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Wednesday, Mr. John Batly in the chair.

Mr. Walter Thomson (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were approved.

A statement of accounts was submitted, which showed a credit balance of 7021, 14s. 6d. The report of the agents was read, as follows:—

Oct. 23.—The 48 fathous level west, on main tode, is extended about 50 fathoms; lode in the ead worth 6f, per fathom; the stope in the back of this level; is worth 5f, per fathom to 150 per fathom. The 48 sats, on north tode, is producing saving the work—a very promising-looking tode. Since the last meeting we have communicated the wines from the 36, and are stoping the back of the 18 west of same; lode worth firm of 51. 10 ft. per fathom. The 36 is extended about 76 fnus. Irom this junction; lode in the sead worth 6f, per fathom, with indications of an improvement. We have three stopes in the back of this level, worth on an average from 31, 10 ft. per fathom. We have also as stope in the back of this level, and in 50 ft. per fathom. The 36 is extended about 76 fnus. Irom this junction; lode in the sead worth 6f, per fathom, and the indications of an improvement. We have three stopes in the back of this level, worth on an average from 51, 10 ft. per fathom. The 15 ft. sead of the level, worth on an average from 51, 10 ft. per fathom. The 36 is extended about 70 ft. per fathom. The 36 is extended about 70 ft. per fathom. The 36 is extended about 70 ft. per fathom. The 36 is extended about 70 ft. per fathom. The 36 is extended about 70 ft. per fathom. The 36 is extended about 70 ft. per fathom. The 36 is extended about 70 ft. per fathom. The 36 is extended about 70 ft. per fathom. The 36 is extended about 70 ft. per fathom. The 36 is extended about 70 ft. per fathom the same and worked extensively near the Lessworth flathous are stoped in the back of this level, worth on an average from 51, 10 ft. per fathom. The 15

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OUTE'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING. HOES, UP DIA and a service this week, and a fair amount re liarket has been moderately active this week, and a fair amount is to have been transacted. The improvements in the metal mar-ipated farther advance in the standards for copper and tin, have given remeditions of the week. The preparations for the settlement or

A members of the market; whilst the closing of the Stock and salming Assonages of the inneral of the late Premier, will have a tendency to the business of the week.

The stock of the week of the week of the week of the week of the week.

The week of the week of

ess.—Ear Russell and Lady Berria have changed bands at lower rates, the of the calls since made.

Law Ton.—The prospects continue encouraging, leading on to hope what in time was the continue of the continue and the continue and the continue as an improvement in the sat portion of the lode being cut into at No. 5 cross-cut is yielding good stones and the lode in the stopes is worth 181, per fathorn, whilst other places lock more promising. It is calculated that upwards of 10001, worth of will be seld in about two months from the present time; the pile is increasers to a very rich quality.

—The prospects here continue of the most gratifying character. The south lyield from 1½ to 2 tons per fathom, and opening out remarkably well. From of this lode there is no doubt, fair time being allowed for development, that it may that ordinarily productive. The other places continue to produce the littles of ore, and arrangements are making for more fally laying open other fiftent points. The coming sampling will be above 300 tons, 100 tons of beep ore.

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g ors, was reported last Friday that they had intersected the orey portion of satting north in the 80; it appears to be about 1 foot wide, of a very ser, and bids fair for a great improvement as they get beyond the inse-course. They are about opening on the orey portion of the lod discoveries are fully expected. Other places are looking much the ried.

reported.

State represented to have improved in the new shaft, where the lode is worth full 28I, per fathom, which is being sunk at 12I, per fathom, and some rich tin ground that can be taken away at a low rate.

SET, spon the whole, is looking better, the main lode is improving for tin tin ground has been gone through in the 122, west of Grace's, and the 112 leaving fair, work for tin.

true is, upon the whole, is looking beautiful, upon the whole, is looking beautiful for some time past. They have ground has been gone through in the 122, west or use wing fair work for tin.

It is is looking more encouraging than for some time past. They have used a new shaft on a very promising look, which is both large and promises of tin, and, although but a few fathoms down, promises to be of os. The intersection of Carmmeal look by the 95 cross-cut north is micreat as they approach the look, the appearances presented in the end at lavourable character.

with interest as they approach the lode, the appearances presented in the end a met around be character.

Mr. EDWARD COOKE:—The market has been very active during with a large amount of business done. Prices of shares, however, have not sede to the advance that has taken place in the price of metals; therefore, the agont approach in the price of metals; therefore, the same desired to the advance that has taken place in the price of metals; therefore, the same desired the price of their produce. The standard for copper ore has seen the price of the produce. The standard for copper United, he has taken place of the produce. The standard for copper United, standard for copper or the same standard for copper United, he has, well cannot be very important to such mines as Clifford, Prosper United, he has, well cannot be such that there used to the special produce of the special to that there used to the special produce of the special to the same stands to the expectation that there used to the special produce of the sevent will do ry harm, as the machinery on the mines the worth about the present market he shares. Bircut Ton and Vittiers has just resumed dividends again, it must be such as the machinery on the mine is worth about the present market he shares. Bircut Ton and Vittiers has just resumed dividends again in the shares. Bircut Ton and Vittiers has just resumed dividends again the shares. Bircut Ton and Vittiers has just resumed dividends again the shares as canadem to the special produce of the special proper special produce of the s as into me attracting attention. From the authenticated reports I have just seen re-binto this property, I am induced to think there is a prosperous future in store for the seminary. CLESTEX FILLS has been reported to me by good authorities as a mine particular action of the prospects. In the meantime, the shares should be bought at a pumium.

Copyer Mining in New South Wales.—Before the end of this of the condition COPPER MINING IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—Before the end of this

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

At Charleroi, freights for coal are very high, and boats are wanted as well on the Sambre as the Charleroi Canal. Prices remain firm, and orders are very well sustained. In the Centre, the proprietors of some workings have displayed an intention to advance their rates 5d, per ton, but this idea is still far from being general. It is scarcely three weeks, in fact, since an advance in prices took place, and it is probable that some little time with shape shores a fresh rise set stabilished. In all the basins the desireris by rail-of plants. If the stituation of matallurgical industry is are a little to be desired in Redigue, there is reason to anticipate, as I least, a good winter season. The English markst has been improving, and this has naturally reacted on the Belgian. At the same little prices are not wast i roomasterious could with them to be. Two interesting adjudications are just taken place. The first was at La Hayo, and the Belgian forgemasters who was a stable of the stability of the sta

A general meeting of the Austro-Belgian Metallurgical Company has just been convened. The shareholders, however, who assembled did not represent a sufficient number of shares to enable the meeting to be legally constituted, and an adjournment took place to Dec. 19. The new establishment which is being erected by the Vezin-Aulnoye Company comprises four biast-furances, two pile-harmers, &c. Two of the biast-furances are in course of construction, and may be brought into activity towards the close of next summer. In common with the Denain and Anxin Biast Furances and Forges Company, the company has reserved the right of working during 30 years, and over a distance of nearly 3½ miles, the powerful bed of colitic oligiste minerals, which is comprised in the concession of the iron mines of Treion and Obain. The approaching establishment of a line of railway from Herson to Valenciennes will unite this concession with the Aulnoye Works, which are situated at a distance of about 17 miles, and will enable the transport to be effected at a low rate of a mineral which will be worked at a relatively small cost. The employment of these oligiste minerals to a large extent will have the effect of reducing in a notable manner the return price of the pig produced at the Aulnoye Works, while the future of that establishment will be definitively assured.

PUDDLING BY MACHINERY.—An improved puddling machine, invented by Mr. Lemut, has been in regular practical working for four years, at the Clos Mortier Works, near St. Dizier. The apparatus consists of a suspended connecting rod, capable of vibrating in all directions, for working the rabble, and itself worked by an arrangement of rods, shafts, and crauks, supported on the brickwork. The rabble receives a rectilinear movement backwards and forwards across the furnace, and at the same time a much slower traveiling motion from right to left, and vice versa, in the direction of the length of the furnace foor. In consequence of this double movement, the rabble works over the enhad been made for ascertaining the comparative loss with the puddling machine and in ordinary puddling. He thought the puddling machine could only be regarded as a tool intended to aborten the puddler's labour, or prepare the work for him. Mr. Gandry replied that the rabble year very strong, and long anough to reach over the entire mass of
metal, which was thereby subjected to a vigorous stirring. Every part of it was thus
brought into contact with the air, and the machine was only intended to perform the
rough part of the work, the balling up being done by hand labour. On this account it
was not employed to advantage with small furnaces, or when the pig-from was of a quality that was very easily worked. Nevertheless, it offered the advantage in all case
of not tiring the men from the very beginning of their work, reserving to them all their
strength for the delicate portion of the manipulation at the moment when the iron comes
into a fit state for balling.

PLUMBAGO FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Large discoveries of this valuable mineral are stated to have been made in the inland districts of the Cape of Good Hope. A sample of eight bags has already been shipped to England, in order to test its value in the home market.

MAGNESIUM WAR-SHIPS .- It has been estimated that the ocean con-MIAGNESIUM WAR-SHIPS.—It has been estimated that the ocean contains 16.,000 cubic miles of magnesium—a quantity which would cover the entire surface of the globe, both see and land, to a thickness of more than 5 ft. In obtaining saif from sea water, the residum is largely mangesium. It constitutes 13 per cent. of magnesium minestoms, a rock found in all parts of the world in corrowans quantities. Three years ago all the chemists who had obtained it at all had probably not obtained an ounce among them. One year ago its price was 112 guineas per pound. Now, owing to improvements recently introduced, magnesium wire is sold at three pence per foot. It has been suggested that when it shall be cheap enough vessels of war should be built of it, for whilst but little heavier than heart of oak, it is as strong and tenacious as a teal.—Mining and Petroleum Standard.

Mining Gorrespondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABRAHAM CONSOLS .- J. Vivian, Oct. 26: The lode in the south shaft is improv-

BRITISH MINES.

ARRAHAM CONSOLS.—J. Vivian, Oct. 26: The lode in the scuth shaft is Improving for the.

BAGTOR.—Wm. Hoaking, Oct. 26: In the 30, driving west of Prosper engine-shaft, the lode is now? 3ft. wide, and carrying a little tin throughout; I am pleased to 2 find that the ground in this and, which has hitherto been hard, rendering our progress very slow, is now becoming softer, leading us to expect we are entering the run of productive lode gone down in bottom of the level show, where also it was accompaned by soft ground. At the 30, driving east of Quickbeam engine-shaft, we are just now getting clear of the minuses of the cross-course; the ground is now of a more settled nature, and the lode more compact. The salit level, driving west on this lode, has improved since my last report; the lode in the end it 15, fit. wise, and yinding good saving work for the stamp. I report the lode in the end it 15, fit. wise, and yinding good saving work for the stamp. I report the lode in the end it 15, fit. wise, and yinding good saving work for the stamp. I report the lode in the end of the control of the love in the lode in the 103 west is 3 ft. wide, and producing 4 tone of ore per fathom. The stopes in the back of this level are worth 3 tons of ore per fin. There is no niteration in any of the levels on the north of the levels on the north of the level of the love of the level of the love of the level of the love of the love of the level of the love of the level of the love of the l

such in stiff clay and shale, which would be easy ground for progress without the We have commenced making the new whitn, which we shall endeavour to get erected as soon as possible.

CAPE CORNWALL.—R. P. Goldsworthy, Oct. 25: The lode in the 90 east is fully 6 ft, wide, and is producing good quality tinstuff on the average; the appearance of the lode at this point is very satisfactory. The 90 winze east is producing tinstuff of fair quality. The lode in the 80 east is large and very promising; I am expecting an improvement daily. We are about to take down the lode in the 80 east, which I have no doubt will come down good. The lode in the 70 west is producing a quantity of mundic, with sprigs of yellow ere.

CARADON AND PHENIX CONSOLS.—W. Richards, Oct. 24: During the past fortnight we have met with a patch of killas in driving the 30 east, which had the effect of disordering the lode in that place; but the end is now in elvan again, and the lode is improving, being 3 ft. wide, containing quarts, peach, mundic, and good stones of yellow copper ore. The lode in the winze in the bottom of the 20 fm, level continues to produce mundic, blende, and copper ore, to the value of 71. 10s, per fm., but the progress has been impeded during the past ten days by reason of poor sir. We are now, however, putting in an air-machine, which will obvist any delay for the future. We are getting on well with the wheel pit, and shall soon be ready for the masons.

OARNGLAZE UNITED.—T. Hosking, Oct. 23: The ground is getting a little stiffer for driving than it has been, and of a very congenial character for the production of mineral; it is letting out more water than we have seen for some time, which causes me to think the other lode is not far before us. The lode in the end, driving east, is 1 ft. 9 in. wide, of a very kindly nature, producing stamps' work; the more wasce fit it the greater confidence we have that it will improve at a greater depth; the end is being pushed on with all speed.

CASHWELL.—J. Peart, Oct. 26: The low dri

confidence we have that it will improve at a greater depth; the confidence we have that it will improve at a greater depth; the confidence with all speed.

CASH WELL.—J. Peart, Oct. 26: The low drift or level bottom of soar limestone in the west end is looking better, worth 8 cwts, lead ore per fathom. No. 1 stope is worth 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) ton per fm. The slaty hazle driving east is improving, and getting wider every day, worth about 10 cwts. per fm. We sell to-morrow 40 tons of good lead ore. At the east end, or Douker's, we shall have something of importance in a short time, the famous lode of Cross Fell being proved for a mile in length in one royalty.

of tons of good lead ore. At the east end, or Doukes's, we shall have something of importance in a short time, the famous lode of Cross Fell being proved for a mile in length in our royalty.

CASTELL CARN DOCHAN (Gold),—J. Parry, Oct. 25: The lode in No. 1 stope, south-west of winze, continues hard. The other stopes continue as last reported. The stamps and amalgamators are in full work. Our present amalgamators cannet keep pace with the additional stamps. The new set of twieves Britten's are nearly ready, and when we get them to work we shall be able to amalgamate all the blanket stuff daily. We are getting on fast with the deep level. The amalgam strained from the quick-silver in the Moshelmer's and Britten's gave of gold less week 14 ozs. 6 dwts. This quantity of gold does not represent all that was contained in the lode stuff stamped during the week, probably not half; but for safety it is necessary to strain the quick-silver in the amalgamators occasionally, and the amalgam solutined is distilled weekly, and a return of the weight of gold sent in with my report.

CENTRAL MINERA.—T. Hughes, Oct. 26: Victoris Engine-shaft: The ground in the cross-cut is the same as last reported; every day I am expecting to intersect the lode. The stope in back of the 40 yard level yields good stones of lead.—Edgworth's Shaft: We are busy repairing the damage done in the 50 yard level; as soon as it is completed we shall resome working the pitch.

CHIVERTON MOOR.—James Juleff, Wm. Bennetts, Oct. 26: We have two men driving east on the lode recently cut in the 30, from engine-shaft; the lode has a very promising appearance, and produces good stones of lead. Being very anxious to cut the north or main lode as qulckly as possible, we have put as many men as can convergent of the stamp of the development of the stamp of the

expected to meet the lode in 18 fms. driving, but it cannot underlie so rast as calculated. The water is still increasing.

CROWAN AND WENDRON.—R Reynolds, Oct. 25: The shaftmen are making fair progress with sinking the engine-shaft below the 50; the lode is from 18 inches to 2 ft. wide, producing atones of rich quality copper ore. We have two men clearing and securing the 35 west, and in the stuff we occasionally meet with good stones of grey and black copper ore. We hope to finish this isvel and reach the end by Saturday next.

CROWAN CONSOLS.—W. Thomas, Oct. 25: In the 42 we have driven 2½ fms. on the flockan, or north part of Dampling lode, by which means the water is so let down that we can now cut through the south part; its composition is spar, thickly interspersed with fine stones of yellow copper ore and mundle. Probably we may be able to get through it this week. During the least few days we have sunk about 2 fms. in the

that we can now cut through the south part; its composition is apar, thickly interspersed with fine stones of yellow copper ore and mundle. Probably we may be able to get through it this week. During the last few days we have sunk about 2 fms in the winze under the 20, on Curtis's lode, and have come on water; the lode continues to open up orey ground. However, under the circumstances, we think it desirable for the present to push on the end (which is also orey) towards the eivan course, where copper ore is likely to be found in greater abundance.

CWM ERFIN.—Oct. 24: The lode in Pryse's level, going east from the side of the hill, is 1 ft. wide, composed of ciay-siste, quartz, and spots of blande—a promising lode for this depth. Nothing has been done in extending Williams's level eastward since the last report. These men are driving a cross-cut south in close to the present end, and are not yet through the soft ground. The lode in the stops over the back of this level is 3 ft. wide, worth 25 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking under this level is 4 ft. wide, worth 15 cwts. of ore per fathom. Taylor's drift, going east of Eoberts's winze, has improved in the past week. The lode in the end is 2 feet wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom. We hope to communicate this level with the above winze in eight weeks from this data. The lode in the stops, west of Taylor's drift, it. Wide, worth 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the lode will yield on an average 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the lode will yield on an average 1½ to ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the lode will yield on an average 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 10, east of the boundary, is 4 ft. wide, with branches of quarts and lead ore ger fathom. All other manufacture of the low will yield on an average 1½ to ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 10, east of the boundary, is 1 ft. wide, with branches of quarts and lead ore per fathom. All other manufactures are without any alterati

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strongly advise the employment of more hands to push on the driving of the 10 eastward. I would also recommend the sinking of the engine-shaft 10 ms. deeper without dalay, as it is my firm opinion we shall have good deposits of lead at deeper levels. DALE—R. Niness, October 33: The Fips vein is beginning to yield a little better, although in the bottom it is still very much mixed with blende and carbonate of lime; alteratives to compiler it werenis a very consider.

although in the bottom it is still very much mixed with blende and carbonate of lime; although in the bottom it is still very much mixed with blende and carbonate of lime; although in the bottom of the mixed with the lode in the cross-cut menth, east of Ley's shaft, but hope to do so shortly. Two stopes in back of the 2 are worth 5 and 6 tons of ore per fin.; and one stope working in back of the deep adit level is worth 3 tons of ore per fin. The lode in the deep adit level cast is looking promising, producing a little copper ore. At William and Mary the lode in the 34 east has become large and very promising. In the 22, west of engine-shaft, we have met with another cross-course, and are now driving south in search of the lodes west of the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 5 tons of ore per fin. It is is a very important point, as it is going up in whole ground to surface. Two stopes in bottom of the 22 east are worth 8 and 10 tons of ore per fin. There are two stopes in back of the 22, producing 6 and 8 tons of ore per fin. There are two stopes in back of the 22, producing 6 and 8 tons of ore per fin. The lode in the whim-shaft is looking very promising, worth 5 tons of ore per fin.

EAST CARADON.—J. Secombe, Oct. 25: Caunter Lode: The 70 east is worth 51, per fathom: the 80 east, 12*; the 90 east, 10*; and the 90 week, saving work.—New Lode: The 70 east is worth 54. Per fathom: the 80 east, 10*; and the 90 week, saving work.—New Lode: The 70 east is worth 54. Per fathom: The Second of the saving work.—The saving wor

case I, Man on been taken down for the week. No held toke yet interested in the part excessed, such from Walker's abalt, the worth 500, part from from the control of the stope in back of the 80, west from Walker's abalt, the worth 510, per fam. for the 1, the 180, forting east from Walker's abalt, the stope in the following the stope of the stope in the bodium of the 100, entiting paid at Walker's shaft, is worth 61, per fam. For fam. The stope in the bodium of the 100, entiting paid at Walker's shaft, is worth 61, per fam. For fam. In 180, entitle of the 180, at Walker's shaft, is worth 61, per fam. For fam. In 180, entitle of the 180, at Walker's shaft, is worth 61, per fam. For fam. In 180, entitle of the 180, at Walker's shaft, is before the 280, is 21. wide, producing a little tim, but not sufficient to value. The looks in the said shaft, since last report; look of pat withs, producing a witten with the 180, and the 180, a

some were a series of the seri

ing on an average 3 toos of ore per fathom, and in the presentated it is of mission of the 40 east, wast of Nanktwell's read and its of the stope in back of the 40 east, wast of Nanktwell's read of the engine and other and the stope in back of the stope in the stope in the stope of the stop

tion to the cal.

The 50 west rise is worth 41 per fm. The 80 west, on Martin's lode, to use to the call.

The 50 west rise is worth 61 per fm. Cobbiers: The lode in the 110 east is worth 61 per fm. Cobbiers: the 90 east end, 41; the 90 east winze, 81; and the 62 west, 81; the 90 east winze, 81; and the 63 west, 81; the 90 east winze, 81; and the 63 west, 81; the 90 east winze, 81; and the 63 west, 81; the 90 east winze, 81; and the 63 west winze, 61; per fm. In the 15 cross-cut, east of Trevenar, we have containing proof of 16, but not to value. In the 47 cross-cut, east of Trevenar, we have containing proof with the total part of the total and think we are getting near maintains proof where the 15 is now worth 251, as important part of the lode. The lode in bottom of the new shaft is now worth 251, as important part of the lode. The lode in bottom of the new shaft is now worth 251, as important part of the lode. The lode in bottom of the new shaft is now worth 251, as important part of the lode. The lode in bottom of the new shaft is now worth 251, and as the call to be 151, and as the call to be 151, and as the call to be 151, and as the call to the 152 of the 151, and as the call to the 152 of the 151, and as the call to the 152 of the 152 of the 151, instead with soft lode, Carlotterian, I. Name. Oct. 21. Enclarable for the 152 of the 15

worth 8. per im.—Fini. To the 40, driving west of south cross-cut, the lock as 4 it. Wide, with 18. per im.—Fini.—Fini.—Shaft: In the 20, driving east, north oft a 4 it. Wide, with 18. per im.—Fini.

home.

**RECLEFF AND TOLCARNE.—R. Pryor, Oct. 26: The ground in Lindo's engine exciter AND TOLCARNE.—R. Pryor, Oct. 26: The ground in Lindo's engine continues must the same as when last reported on, which is standing with less risk that the same are making good progress in the sinking of the shaft, which is down arriven if fime, and is being pushed on with all dispatch. The engineers have the spring-beams and stools of engine, and the bod will be fixed by the early part week; no time will be lost in the patting in of the engine, as extra hands will

paid to the spinus-section and according to the control of the engine, as extra hands will be employed about the same.

GOREWARNE UNITED.—T. Richards and Son, E. Carthew, W. Temby, Oct. 25: The 10 west has not been driven since last reported on, the men being engaged in fixing animar-lift at the 50, which we hope to complete against the end of the week. The 60 west contains good atones of copper ore. The winze sinking below the 50 west is worth 101, per fm. There is no further change to notice in any of the other bargains. SHUYER VEIN.—James Secondee, Edwin Burn, Oct. 21: In the cross-cut week from the 50 north we are into the western part of the lode 5 ft., and not through it; thus far its composed capel, riable spir, white carbonate of iron, and mundic, impregnated throughout with fashers, presenting a very kindly appearance. Four men at employed, at 41, 10s, per fathom. The enlarging of the shaft is completed to the bottom of the perpendicular, and we are now rising on the underlay from there for winding-shaft. Six men are simployed, at 41, 10s. We have about 12 fms, to rise to hole to the surface. We have put men to cut ground for sagit-bob, and the shaftmen will be employed in fairs bearres and cistern, and making all other necessary preparations for fixing the Schellede CONSOLS.—R. Jackson, Oct. 26: In the 50, east of Mayne's cross-out, Son, 5 sout lode, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, yielding a little ore. In James's winze,

on No. 5 south look, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, yielding a little ore. In James's winze, sishing below the 50 fm. level, west of the engine-shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth \$\frac{1}{2}\$ ten of good ere per fm. In the 20, west of the eastern boundary, on the north part of the main loid, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to of ore per fm. In Gilbert's rise, in the bek of the 10, west of White's rise, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per

the back of the 10, west of White's rise, the lode is 3 it. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fin. There is no change to notice in any other part of the mine. SOUTH GALLINGTON.—W. Spargo, Oct. 25: There is no change to notice in the lode in the 10 in the lode in the 20 in level since last reported on. The lode in the stopes in back of the 20 fin, level is 3ft, wide, and producing some good lead stuff for stamping. The lode in the 20 fin, level samps to work, and commence stamping lead on Friday next.

SOUTH CARADON WHEAL HOOPEIL.—W. C. Cock, Oct. 21: In the 5t cross-out south we have a tar of ironatone, which makes our progress slow; I have re-set this cold allow fin. These bars of inostone are of frequent occurrence, but are not generally very wide; I hope, therefore, we shall soon get through the one we have in the ed. The ground in the flat-rod shaft has also been of an uniavourable nature for progress this weak, being much mixed up with a very hard spar.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—Isaac Richards, Oct. 23: The lode at the flat-rod shaft is 26, wide, composed of capel, mudde, prian, and stonus of tin ore.—First-rod Shaft: The

TH CARN BREA.—Essac Richards, Oct. 23: The lode at the flat-rod shaft is disc, composed of capel, mundic, prian, and atones of tin ore.—Fiat-rod Shaft: The the 128 east is 2½ ft. wide, and consists of capel, peach, mundic, and tin, worth the 128 east the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, peach, mundic, pool stone of copper ore, and tin, worth 33, per fathous.—New Shaft: The lode 108 east is 1½ ft. wide, consisting of capel, quarts, peach, mundic, and a little at the cape of th

in the 160 east is 1½ ft. wide, consisting of cappl, quarts, peach, mundic, and a little in ore.

SOUTH CONDURROW.—J. Vivian and Son, W. Williams, Oct. 21: We have communiced driving the 40 south from the engine-shaft; price for driving 52, per fathorm.—

Middle Lode: In the 30, east of the engine-shaft cross-cut, the lode is 1 ft. wide, and is appearance favourable, although not at present producing any copper ore; we have suspended the driving of this level west temporarily; the lode has been attill small and supredictive. In the 30 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, and has a promising appearance, alkage amproductive, where suspended the driving of this level west temporarily; the lode being small and unproductive. In the 10 east there is a fine-looking lode should be shing small and unproductive. In the 10 east there is a fine-looking lode which are the shower, producing some rich red oxide of copper and native copper.—West lasted to the should be supplied to the same level west the lode is atill split into branches, some of which are, however, producing some rich red oxide of copper and native copper.—West lasted to the lode is 11 los. per fm., the lode being large, and of a very favourable character for copper. In the 30 west, and the copper-producing part about 1 ft. wide, worth fall 151, per fm.; the lode has now passed entirely to the western end; we expect to communicate this with the 30 in three or four days. In the 20 west the lode is 20 in wide, camposed of quarts and gosted on the first of the strength of the strength of the should be appeared to the should be appeared to the should be appeared to the should be 10 in. wide, worth fall 152, per cent, of copper.

SOUTH GERNE—S.—E. Chegwin, Oct. 25: In the adit end, driving east of cross-ground acts and spots of ores.

to enorth lode, the lode is 10 in. wide, producing goasan, mundic, and spots of cross-used extended for driving.

"Out the ARREN."—J. Boundy, Oct. 23: The lode in the 60 west has not been taken me since last reported on, consequently no change in its general appearance. The in the 60 west is all the width of the end, and presents a very strong, masterly search and the second of the ich the same in appearance and value as last reported, worth 201, per fm., and pre-served in the second of the second o

locks in the 75 north is at press mall; we are, therefore, putting out a short cross-cut cast to accreain if there is any part of the lock in that direction. The lock in the 75 north is at press any part of the lock in that direction. The lock in the 85 north is larger than the width of level; the part being carried consists of white irron, burytes, and quartz, strong impregnated with mundle. A winze is being sunk in the bottom of the 45 to ventilate the 60 end, when it gets forth; here the lock is 2 ft, wide, composed of crossan and cantz. The ground is still spare for progress in the cross-cut sain the 45 contil.

SOUTH TREVENNA.—Thomas Jennings, Oct. 25: Operations have again been relief a strong the mine. The water is forking well, and as far as I can see of the at them. There are many lodes in this sett of a more promising appearance, and in my opinion they are proved to be beyond a speculation. I sam justified in saying it is a anisance in the 15-cp next week to give a full and detailed report on the various lodes SOUTH WHEAT GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, Wm. Bennetts, Oct. 21: The lod canded at the strong appearance, and in the said water and the safe of the mine. No time shall be lost in getting in the 16 heads of stamps. In the adit west is 20 in. wide, of quarter, prime, and a little gossan, presenting a wello deves of the engine-shaft, and we hope in a short time to be able to slok this shaft be
80UTH WHEAT CHENVILLE.—Oct. 25: Youren's Lode: At Michall's engine-shaft, shaft was the said and stating and shaft.

SUTH WHEAL TOLGUS.—Oct. 25: Youren's Loie: At Michall's engine-shaft, slout H WHEAL TOLGUS.—Oct. 25: Youren's Loie: At Michall's engine-shaft, slating below the 150, the lode is 3 ft. wide, consisting of killas, spar, mundle, and where the state of the lot is a good barrier of the state of

THE MINING JOURNAL.

**The property and the small part of the lith surried causin be read to the property and the small part of the lith surried causin be read to the property and the small part of the lith surried causin be read to the property and the small part of the lith surried causin be read to the property and the small part of the lith surried causin be read to the property and the small part of the lith surried causin be read to the property and the small part of the lith surried causin be read to the lith surried causin be r

WENDRON CONSOLS.—E. Jenkin, Walter Johns, Oct. 25: The mine is steadily improving, and opening up profitable in ground, and every exertion is used in sinking and driving. The lode in the 65, driving east of engine-shaft, is worth 20/L. per fathom. The rise in back of the level will be holed in the coming month to the winze sinking below the 55. In the 55 east we are driving north to cut the north part of the lode. The stope in back of this level is worth 91, per fathom. Grenfell's middle shaft, sinking below the 30, is producing good stones of the and copper. The rise in back of this level, east of shaft, is holed, and it has given us good ventilation. We have resumed the driving of this level, east of rise, is worth 151, per fathom. The lode in the 30, west of Kendall's, is improved, producing good stones of tin. The 20, west of Kendall's shaft, has also improved in driving the last 9 ft.; the lode is worth 101, per fathom. The lode in the stope at Hawk's Nest is worth 71, per fathom. The lode in the 15, west of Neisol's shaft, is worth 31, 10s, per fathom. We set the engine-shaft on the 18th to sink below the 65 to eight men and four boys, 5 sthoms 2 feet, for 2301, making the shaft 10 tms. 2 ft. below the 65.

sol's shaft, is worth 3s. 10s. per fathom. We set the engine-shaft on the 18th to sink below the 5s to eight men and four boys, 5 fathoms 2 feet, for 230L, making the shaft 10 fms. 2 ft. below the 6s.

WEST BASSET.—Wa, Roberts, Oct. 25: In the 144, west of Grenville's shaft, the ode is 2 ft. wide, of a promising character, but as yet there is nothing in it to value; in the same level east the lode is 3½ ft. wide, producing good stones of ore.—Middle Lode: The 94 east produces 1 ton of ore per fine, ; iode 1 ft. wide. In the 65, east of cross-cut from Thomas's shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, improved lately, turning out nearly 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 3c east the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. In other parts no alteration since last reported.

WEST BEAM.—W. Hosking, Oct. 26: Brother engine-shaft is sunk 18½ fathoms below the 28, and the ground continues very favourable for progress, and congenial for the formation of mineral. We have about 9 feet more to sink to reach the 48, which, together with the depth of adit, will render it 60 fathoms from surface, and at this depth we intend to cross-cut through the lode in order to ascertain its value. We have not yet intersected either of the south lodes in the cross-cut driving south of Brothers engine-shaft; the ground, however, is becoming lighter, and of a softer nature, thus indicating our near approach to one of them. The pliches in back of the 45, east of Parry's shaft, on North Beam lode, continue to yield very rich work. At Union Mine we have pumped the water out to the 20, and find much ground that can be profitably taken away, and on which we have already as it these pitches to twelve tributers, at 13s. 4d. in 14, at a standard of 50L per ton for the tin. We are making preparations to pump the water out to the 27, and shall commence about it in a few days: immediately after this is accomplished we shall set a pare of met to extend the 27 end east, where we hope to lay open productive ground. On the whole, the mine has certainly very muc

west of Robon.
WEST SHARP TOR.—W. Richards, Oct. 25: The ground in the adit level, west of
the No. 3 cross-cut, is very good for progress. The ground in the 150 west is favourable

of silver-lead ore.

WHEAL UNY.—S. Coade, M. Rogers, Oct. 21: We are now remodelling our dressing-floors on the north side of the stamps, and have now three buddles working, and
shall have four at work by Saturday next, taking the staff from the stamps grates in to
the buddle.

FOREIGN MINES.

FOREIGN MINES.

NEW WILDBERG.—James Sanders, Oct. 21: The 40 lachter cross-cut has not yet reached the Dornegrang. The Erbtelfstergang has not been fully intersected. The lock at this point is more than 3 lachters in width. Spots of copper ore have been met with, and a large quantity of water is flowing from the forebreast. There is no change to notice in the 30 driving towards Davey's sink. In the same lovel, on the south part of the Erbtelfstergang, the 'yield is about '\(\frac{1}{2} \) ton per lachter. Conder's sink below the 30 is poor. The stope above the level, west of Conder's winse, is worth 1 ton, and the stope cast of same winzs, 5 lachters above the level, 3\(\frac{1}{2} \) ton per lachter. The 20, east of Carter's shaft, remains the same, still upproductive. Davey's sink below the 20, is worth 3 tons, and the stope above the level 1 ton per lackter. During the past week a communication has been made in the 20 lachter level from Carter's shaft, and in the course of a few days we intend to commence driving west from Michael's shaft, and in the course of a few days we intend to commence driving west from Michael's shaft, and

20, is worth 3 tons, and the stope above the level; ton per incuter. Juring the passes week a communication has been made in the 20 lachter level from Carter's shaft, and in the course of a few days we intend to commence driving west from Michael's shaft towards Beek's workings. After driving about 2 lachters from the shaft we shall be a position to sink the shaft 10 lachters deeper. Beek's workings and the trioute department remain as usual. All our machinery is in good order, and working most satt factorily."

PONTIGAUD.—W. H. Rickard, Oct. 17:—Roure: The 100, north of Richards's shaft, is in an orey lode, that yields I ton per fm.; the 100, south of same shaft, is unproductive; a rise in the base of this level, north of shaft, yields ½ fou of ore per fm. The 80, south of Richards's shaft, is unproductive; the rise in back of the same level north is in a lode scomposed of quartz, spotted with ore. The 80 south yields 3½ ton of ore per fm. The 40, south of Agnes' shaft, yields shout I ton of ore per fm. The 20, south of Virginle's shaft, yields 3½ ton of ore per fm.; the adit south of same shaft is in a lode yielding saving work of average quality. The stolien south of same shaft is unproductive. The shaft sinking from surface a little beyond this end is in favourable ground. Our stopes throughout the mine yield tolerably well, as also do the tribute pitches.—La Grange: The 40, north of Nosky's shaft, is improved in spearance, and yields good atoned of ore. The 20, north of the same shaft, yields asying work. The said north of the cross-out is unproductive. Our stopes in this mine continue to yield a good quantity of coarse work. The said travel north, on No. 6 inde, is in soft disordered ground, and poor. The adit cross-outs west are in hard spars ground. The tribute pitches continue to produce a little carrier work, I all Brousse: The 20, north of Basset's shaft, yields \$\frac{1}{2}\$ ton of ore per fm. The 30 north of the little shaft yields hill large work. The will core in the same level, on the castern pa

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Cascale and Hart Wall end, Wall Cow Live tons, incre 409,5738

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50 north, on Susan's lode, is unproductive; the same isval, on the eastern part, is it ing kindly, and produces stones of lead ore and blende. The 50 north, on the a part of the lode is unproductive. The 5, north and south of No. 2 cross-cut, on Niode is poor. The tribute pitches are a little failing of in the yield.—Surface: The gine and hodier-house at La Brousse are in a forward state, and if all goes on well walls will be up for roading in eight for ind days. We have yet a short supply of w for our laveries; at Rosier we are lifting it to work over again, so that there is can any for La Rassoule; but the weather is changing, and we hope sone to have a be supply. At La Grange we have set the engine to work to pump and drain, which enable us to resume Mosky's shaft below the 40.

MINING NOTABILIA.

(METRACTS PROM OUR CORRESPO

Business in the Cornish Mine Share Market is, we regret to say, still of a restricted character, but the steadily increasing price of copper, together with the firm and upward tendency of tin, will, it is thought, soon produce beenfolal results to all parties connected with this important branch of commerce. East Lovell, Trannetk, East and Wheal Grylls, Clifford, Great Vor, Tincroft, and Rosewarne United, are safe investments. West Great Work, Wheal Harriett, and Camborne Vean have improved in appearance. The general meeting of shareholders in the last-named mine will take place on Wednesday next.—Albert E. Prince: Cumborne, Oct. 26.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—Wheal Metal: The prospects continue to be very (avourable. The 184, west of Metal, is improved. The 174, also west of Metal, holds on well, and the bottom of 1yer's is looking remarkably well. The returns continue undiminished, and reserves still accumulating.

TIN MINES AS AN INVESTMENT.—It may be well to remind share-holders and investors in tin mines that, before the American war broke out, black tin was selling for about \$81, to \$61, per ton—now it is at about \$81, to \$61, per ton. The Americans are now buying largely, and a rise of 181, to 201, may take place in the price of tin in a comparatively very short period. Investors, therefore, cannot go wrong in now buying largely into good tin mines, which are now about paying their way, and with the improved price of tie, must soon enter the Dividend List.

At New Wheal Maetha a change in the management has taken place, by the appointment of Capt. R. Pryoras manager, and Mr. B. Scammell as purser, in the room of Capt. H. Rickard, resigned.

CARGOLL.—The 120 south continues very good. The north stopes are oreducing more jack. Other parts as last reported. They sampled, for sale to-morrow, 79 tons of lead ors.

reducing more jack. Other parts as last reported. They sampled, for sale to-morrows. Formal Low Moor.—The first lode has been intersected in the 27 fm. level, and is 20 in. wide, composed of flookan, soft spar, mundic, and fine lead ors. The appearance of the lode has very much improved to what it was in the adit, and the appearance of the lode has very much improved to what it was in the adit, and the appearance of the lode has very much improved to what it was in the adit, and the appearance of the lode has very much improved to what it was in the adit, and the lead ors. The main lode will probably be out in about three weeks.

ROSEWARKE CONSOLS is rapidly improving in the deeper levels. As the great body of ore is all dipping west, it is expected to cut it at Elisa's shaft in the 100 or next level. There is now little doubt of its becoming a mine of immense wealth and richness in a few months. The new management has given increased confidence. WHEAL MARY HUTCHINGS.—It is gratifying to find this mine is opening up so rich, the driving on the course of the lode in the deep adit level being extended between 30 and 40 fms., which is through a very rich course of the, and in a most spiendid channel of ground, the average driving throughout being under 30s, per fm.

At GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON all the workings are being pushed forward vigorously without let or hindrance. The engine works well, and a good supply of coal is being delivered on the mine, in order to carry on the sinking of the engine-shaft day and night during the winter months.

ILISH MINES.—We have just received intelligence that a rich lode, from 13 to 18 in, thick, has been cut in the Ballycammisk Mines, in the county of Cork, this week. This mine has been considerably improving for the last two years, and is now sending considerable quantities of ore to market of a high standard. The Cappagh and Rearing Water Mines are upon the sense vein, and are giving atrong indications of results of the same character. At Roaring Water Mine the water-wheel and m

and machinery are nearly complete, when the two sharts will be sunk simultaneously; and at Grady's shaft, which is sunk upon the course of the lode, rich ore will be raised, and as they approach the junction of the north and asuch todes a valuable course of ore may be expected at about 40 fathoms.

TOLVADDEM MINE is rapidly improving, and will, in all probability, create fresh excitement in the mining circles. They have just sampled 218 barrows of tin ore, and 50 tons of rich copper ore of a better quality than the previous sale, and the future samplings are likely to be considerably increased, from the fact that several new tribute pitches are being set to anxious tributers, who are calculating upon getting good wages, especially with the advance in the price for the and copper.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL nerver looked so well as at present, not even when the shares were at 23t. to 24t. each. A large parcel of tin is now being prepared, and as the price of tin has gone up 6t. per ton, and likely soon to go up 10t. per ton more, this must invourably effect this, and indeed all tin mines selling large quantities.

The GREAT Mona Minn is surpassing the most sangulue anticipations of all connected with it: the driving on the No. I level is being prosecuted with great vigour, and is producing splendid copper ore. No. 2 level is also producing rich lead and copper ore. The mine has just been inspected by Capit. John Kitto, list manager of the Great Laxey Mine, whose report is highly satisfactory, and will shortly be published.

GOLD IN SOUTH WALES.—The satisfactory intelligence has been received by Mr. W. H. Davis, of Ty-Gwynns, that his miners had cut a lode in the forebreast of the south level, the stones from which contain visitie gold. A short time since a copper lode was out in the same level. The gold discovery, which is regarded as the first in South Wales, caused great rejoicing ab Kitgersna and neighbouring willages. North Gratilla of the content of the co

MINE ACCIDENT.—At Wheal Jane, on Monday, two men were be bruised by the premature expication of a hole whilst tamping.

mining in Shropshire.—The celebrated Whit Grit Lead Mines are in the market, not in consequence of any deficiency of mineral in the mines, but owing to the insufficiency of capital at the disposal of the present proprietors. The sett is in the immediate vicinity of the celebrated Roman Gravels Mine, which has long maintained an eaviable position in the list of lead ore sales, and it appears that a company prepared to spend 20,000L upon the underground operations can place themselves in possession of a good and lasting mine. A detailed description of the White Grit sett, and a full expection of its prospects, is published in another column of this day's Journal. LEAD MINING IN SHROPSHIRE.—The celebrated Whit Grit Lead Mine

THE SURGEONSHIP OF MINES.—At Cook's Kitchen Mine meeting, o Thursday, the question as to the surgeonship of mines was again opened by Major Bickford, who proposed that the miners employed be in future allowed to make choice of the doctor, instead of being obliged to subscribe their money, and have forced on them any surgeon that the adventurers might appoint. Massers. Hutchinson and Vincent made a few remarks with the view of getting some adventurers to move an amendment, and the Chairman gave every opportunity, but the adventurers present were so unanimous in considering Major Bickford's proposition to be the best for the miners, that no motion of the kind was made, and it was carried without a dissensing voice. The principle on which its managed is this. Every miner adventurers present were so unanimous in considering major interiors prepared to be the best for the miners, that no motion of the kind was made, and it was carried without a dissenting votes. The principle on which it is managed is this. Every miner on engaging to work in the mine will state who his doctor shall be in case of sickness or injury, and that doctor will get his 6d, per month. If at any time he (the miner) should wish to change his doctor, he is at liberty to do so on his pay-day. Under this gyetem medical men's success will depend on their popularity and ability; and every medical gentleman will have a chance of making a pastion, the samese in agricultural and town districts. This principle has been advocated for many years past, and is now adopted in North Roskear and Camborne Vean, as well as in Cook's Kitchen.

OTEA COPPER MINE.-Last week we drew attention to this valuable OTRA COPPER MINE.—Last week we drew attention to this valuable property, and since then we have received the following letter, in further confirmation of our remarks:—"Horrabridge, Devon, Oct. 17, 1865.—Dear Sir: I was in Mr. James Atwell's company a short time ago, who was lately from New Zealand and Australia. He gave me a very favourable account of the Otea Mine. He says there are no mines in this country like them, and not many in Australia that would surpass them, that he had seen. He has left again for Australia." A large quantity of ore is airresty discovered—nough, it is believed, to give a profit equal to 30s. per share, so that the shares must be cheap if they can be bought at that price; for there is every indication that larger and more valuable discoveries will yet be made. There are only 15,000 shares (3000 of which are held by the Great Barrier Company), of 2l. each, and 1½l. paid.

The MINING JOURNAL is published in time for dispatch by the early mails on Saturday, and should be delivered with the usual morning papers of that day. In cases of irregularity, we recommend that orders be given to Messrs. Smith, or other active agents, who will readily undertake to supply it.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Gres, &c.

METAL MARKET-LOWDON, Oct. 27, 1868 Best selected...p. ton 99 0 0 - Tough cake & tile 9 93 0 0 - Burns Burns 96 0 0-96 10 0 0 0 134 dittotabes 90 134 0 134 0 14 Manhibited & blass 10 13 0 14 Barra
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Ditto white 23 0 0—Spanish 19 0 0—Spanish 19

-The Metal Market continues cprogress very favourably REMARKS.—The Metal Market continues cprogress very favourably, and business is now becoming in a much more satisfactory state than it has been for many months past. The high rate of discount does not appear to have acted prejudicially upon the metal trade; and such has been lately the very low price at which most metals have stood, that the tightness of the money market has not atlogether prevented speculation, while it has not at all interfered with regular and legitimate business. Now, however (as was intimated in the last report in the Mining Journal), prices are making a decided movement upwards; and this week, again, further advances have been made in the prices of several metals, and the market generally is still looking very firm and healthy, with an upward tendency. The trade with the United States is improving very considerably, and orders are now constantly arriving. Under all circumstances, we are justified in anticipating ere long a complete revival in the metal trade; and have little doubt that business will soon become very active and vigorous.

we are justified in anticipating ere song a complete retrain a partitude; and have little doubt that business will soon become very active and vigorous.

COPPER.—On Wednesday, the smelters again announced a further advance of 5L per ton, making present prices 99L for best selected; 96L for tough cake, tile, and ingot; and 101L for manufactured. The market continues to look very well. This movement has caused the market for colonial and foreign to become unsettled, and made prices very uncertain.

YELLOW METAL.—A further advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ or 1b. has been made at the same time as copper, making the present price 9\frac{1}{2}\$ or 1b.

IRON.—In Staffordshire there is a steady continuance of the improvement previously noticed, which the high rate of discount has not checked. Prices are better maintained, which is promoted by the greater fimnness in the quotations of Welsh iron. In Welsh the trade is still active, and there is no want of employment at the works. No contracts of importance have been accepted during the last few weeks; not, however, because no orders were offering, but owing to the fact that the principal makers were so well placed previously that they did not care about entering into fresh transactions for the present. The firmness which has been evinced as regards prices for the last three weeks is not only maintained, but there is an undoubted tendency to further improvement. The enquiries for America are more numerous than the actual sales, but confidence in the future of the trade with that country remains undiminished, and there is no change to report; and home buyers are giving out speciations freely. The exports for the week ending the 19th inst., reached 1725 tons. In Swedish iron the market remains without change. In Scotch pig-iron, at the commencement of the week a very considerable business was done at advanced prices, warrants having changed hands at 59s. cash, and 59s. 4\frac{1}{2}d. one month; but latterly the market has very much flattened, and business took place at 58s. 1\frac

LEAD.—The market has become very firm, and prices have again advanced; they may be now quoted at 201. 10s. for common English pig, 21l. for LB, and 21l. 5s. to 21l. 10s. for WB.

21l. for LB, and 21l. 5s. to 21l. 10s. for WB.

Tin.—On Thursday, the smelters of English announced an advance of 3l. per ton, making present prices 97l. for blocks, 98l. for bars, and 100l. for refined. In consequence of this rise, Straits has also advanced in price 1l. per ton, and business has been done at 93l. cash, while holders are now asking 94l. cash, and for arrival 95l. has been paid, while 96l. is now asked. Banca may now be quoted at 95l. to 96l.

SPELTER.—The market is looking decidedly better, and prices have considerably advanced; business has been done at 21l. 5s. on the spot, but holders will not now sell under 21l. 10s., which may, therefore, be considered the quotation.

noiders win not now sent under 21s. 10s., which may, included a sidered the quotation.

TIN-PLATES.—The works are in full time, and buyers are exceedingly pressing for the immediate execution of their orders.

Sterl is in rather better demand.

QUICKSILVER without change.

THE IRON TRADE-[GRIFFITHS'S BI-WEEKLY REPORT.]

WOLVERHAMPTON, OCT. 26.—The meeting here yesterday was thinly attended, and the business done in all kinds was insignificant. The attendance at the Birmingham Exchange to-day was not up to the usual average. The market was by no means animated, and assumed a quieter tone than of late. The absence, however, of South Welsh and North Staffordshire competition in this market gives an advantage to the makers of small rounds and squares, which renders ample orders for this class of makers, who are invariably busy. The pig market is quieter, with only a moderate business doing; nevertheless, all the makers continue firm at our quotations.

BIRMINGHAM, Oct. 27.—Rylands' "Iron Trade Circular" reports— Trade since our last has been quiet, and not much done; nevertheless, the works are well off for orders, and both pigs and manufactured iron are firm at former quotations. The full subscription has been completed for the South Staffordshire and London Independent Railway, and it has been placed in a position to come before Parliament by the almost unanimous support of the district.

Very little change has taken place in the MINING SHARE MARKET since our last, but a fair average amount of business has been transacted The standard for ore has risen 41., copper is up 51. per ton, and as Chili, from whence we derive such a large supply—to the injury of the home miner—is said to be blockaded, we may look for a still further, if not an important, rise in copper. Tin also, it is reported, has gone up 3l. per ton this week, and is likely to advance again soon, as the stocks in hand are said to be very low, and the demand good; indeed, there is a very strong feeling gaining ground among miners that the price now given by the smelters is not a fair one, and arrangements are talked of for withdrawing large quantities from the market unless a better price is obtained. Before the American war tin, for which 55l, per ton is now paid, was at 80l, per ton—a price, it is considered, that it ought to reach again. The Stock and Mining Exchanges are both closed to-day (Friday), in consequence of the funeral of the late lamented Lord Palmerston, and our quotations are only up to 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon. Carn Camborne shares, 36s. to 33s.; Chiverton Moor, 5½ to 6½. West Chiverton, 74 to 76; the 80, west of Burgess's shaft, is worth 50l, per fathom. Nos. 4 and 5, below the 80, are worth 50l, per fathom each. The 90, west of Hawkes's, on Williams's lode, is worth 60l, per fm.; the 90, west of Valpy's, 60l, on Williams's lode, is worth 60l, per fm.; the 90, west of Valpy's, 60l, per fm.; the 90, west of Valpy's, 60l, per fm.; the 90, west of Kalpy's, 60l, per fm.; the 90 cast, 50l, per fm. In the 100 the cross-cut is pushing on to cut the lodes. Clifford Amalgamated, 19 to 20; Cook's Kitchen, 7½ to 8. Devon Great Consols, 565 to 575, and in demand; the rise in miner-is said to be blockaded, we may look for a still further, if not an

copper will add at least 1000\$\(l\). a month to the profits of these mines East Basset, 19\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 20\(\frac{1}{2}\); East Caradon, 9 to 9\(\frac{1}{2}\); East Cara Bra, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) at the meeting a call of 7s. 6d. per share was made. Was fire for this month realised 791\$\(l\). 10s. 5d. East Grenville shares have been in good demand, and leave of 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 3\(\frac{1}{2}\); the capels of the new lode, in the 7s cannot north, have been cut into, thickly sprigged with yellow ore and in. To level is worth from 20\$\(l\), to 25\(l\), per fathom; and the stope show the level is worth from 20\$\(l\), to 25\(l\), per fathom; and the stope show the Laxey, 20\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 2\(\frac{1}{2}\); the mine, according to the agent's most looks as well as ever, and there are 24 pitches set at an average biland Vor, 34\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 25\(l\); the mine, according to the agent's most looks as well as ever, and there are 24 pitches set at an average biland Vor, 34\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 35\(l\); Great Wheal Busy United, 4 to 4\(\frac{1}{2}\); Great Wheal Busy United, 4 to 4\(\frac{1}{2}\); Great Worth Downs, 35s. to 37s. 6d.; Great Wheal Vor, 34\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 35; Great Wheal Fortune, 4 to 5\(l\); Marke Valley, 2\(\ll\) to 35\(l\); Sorth Condurrow, 2\(\ll\) to 2\(\frac{1}{2}\); South Grenville, 6s. to 3s, at leave off 10\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 11\(\ll\), without any change in the mine. West Secon. In to 180; Wheal Basset, 77\(\ll\) to 82\(\ll\); Wheal Chiverton, 9 to 9\(\ll\); What I call Telawny, 18 to 19. Roseware Consols, 1\(\ll\) to 19\(\ll\); Wheal Rose, 22\(\ll\) to 2\(\ll\); Wheal Rose, 20\(\ll\) to 3\(\ll\); when the meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a balance agains almost turers of 419\(\ll\). 13s. 9d., and a call of 5s. per share was made. The port was considered satisfactory, and the prospects of the mine highly ecouraging. The lode in the 70 cast is worth 15\(\ll\) per fm; the most 12\(\ll\), and the bottom ends fmproving. Wentworth has improved a flat-rod shaft, sinking below the 15\(\ll

Chontales shares are \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$, prem.; a great many of those who applied for ahares for investment have expressed their disappointment at restrict the state of regret." So far as we can learn, however, the allotment at most fairly made; but it was found impossible to give shares to the last applicants, while many of the earliest had to be cut down from 100 to 1. The flatness of the market since the allotment letters have been only owing to the universal fact in all these matters, that those who apply make lower quotations. When the first advices from the mines university is considered shares will go to a high premium.

A very large business has been done during the week in foreign min shares on the Stock Exchange, while home securities were compansing neglected until near the close of the market on Thursday, when he amouncement of the great rise in the copper standard at the weekly mise ores in Cornwall, and the generally firm tone in the metal market, came a rather general enquiry to spring up, especially for Great Wheal Ver. Clifford, East Carn Brea, Chiverton, Great Wheal Busy, West Chirem, and North Roskear. Cobres close at 23½ to 24½; the demand for hes shares is consequent mainly on the enhanced price of copper, and also may a report that the waste ores at the mines (of which there is an immus quantity) has been experimented on at Glasgow, and found to combit cobalt, silver, and nickel, in commercially remunerative quantities (has the competency of the price of copper has fallen off considerally, and the reports from the mines are less favourable. St. John del Ref. (to 46, and a firm market. Frontino and Bolivia, 1½ to 2 prem.; a key business has been done in the shares, purchasers have come forest found. to 46, and a firm market. Frontino and Bolivia, 1½ to 2 prem.; a lap business has been done in the shares, purchasers have come fersul freely, tempted by the late fall. Washoe Gold, 4 to 5 prem.; a large have been received from the agent sent out to report on the mins, in nature of which has not transpired on the market. Chontales, † 1/2 prem.; the floating of the company has proved a great success, and have are readily saleable at quotations. Don Pedro, † to † prem.; Panich Copper, † to 1‡ prem.; Anglo-Brazilian, 1-16 to 2-16 prem.; Callbei Fells, † to ‡ prem.

Fells, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ prem.

The prosperous and continuously increasing business of the Came FONCIER AND MOBILIER OF ENGLAND has induced the director to bus the remaining capital of the company—100,000 shares, on which \$\frac{1}{2}\$ intended to be called up—one-half of such issue being reserved to the shareholders, who have the privilege of taking the shares at \$2.10s\$ pre. and the remainder being offered to the public at \$2.10s\$ pre. Of the character of the shares as an investment it is altogether unnecessary speak, the single sentence in the prospectus—"The results of the coppany's operations have been so satisfactory that a dividend and boars to September 30, at the rate of forty per cent. per annum, has been clared, being the same dividend and bons as was paid for the preise half-year"—affording more conclusive evidence on the point this sea be given by any estimate of probabilities.

The Cashwell Lead Mining Company has been formed with acquisity.

be given by any estimate of probabilities.

The Cashwell Lead Mining Company has been formed with acquid consisting of 6400 shares of 3L each, for working certain lead mass situated on the Greenwich Hospital estate at Alston, in Cumberlal From the prospectus, which will be found in another column, it will seen that only 600 shares remained to be subscribed for; these are disable to the public as with 2L 10s, paid at 1L discount, upon condition of his being subscribed for within a month, after which it is considered they will command a premium. During the last five months lead ore to the entent of 200 tons has been raised, and the Cross Fell lode has been provided to the extent of one mile in length. There are satisfactory indicators opening up one of the most extensive and richest mines in the kingles. The mines are at present making a fair profit.

The WICTORIA SLATE COMPANY have re-issued their prospects. (I the 10,000 shares of 5*l*. each, into which the nominal capital is dirist, about 3000 have been issued; and it is now proposed to issue 5000 ma retaining the balance (2000) for the purpose of offering them profit amongst the shareholders at a future time. The property is near Caridon-Suir, in Tipperary, and 1618 acres in extent, the purchase-most leaf 10,450*l*., all of which except 2000*l*. (half in cash and half in share) are remain on mortgage at 4½ per per cent.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 2873 tons of ore were sold, relising 15,5655. 2s. The particulars of the sale were:—Average stanish, 1231. 12s.; average produce, 6\(\frac{1}{2}\); average produce, 6\(\frac{1}{2}\); average price per ton, 5l, 8s. 6d.; quasify of fine copper, 183 tons 17 cwts. The following are the particulars—Date. Tons. Standard. Produce. Price per ton. Per unit. On supplied to the comparison of the compared with last week's sale, the advance has been in the stanish 3l., and in the price per ton of ore about 4s. Compared with last week's sale, the advance has been in the stanish of the compared with last week's sale, the advance has been in the stanish 9l. 15s., and in the price per ton of ore about 12s.

At the Wheel Rose meeting on Tuesday, the accounts showed a cold.

At the Wheal Rose meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a mance of 10461. 18s. 5d. A dividend of 10001. (10s. per share) was desirable from any season and Truran reported upon the various points of operation. It was not That for the protection of the shareholders the purser be requested not originated to the same of the shareholders the purser be requested in the resistance of any shares until he has notified to the seller the receipt of such that it no reply be received within four days, the transaction may be considered with the retificate given."

At East Carn Brea meeting, on Tuesday, the ac august showed a credit balance of 8061. 19s. 10d. Capts. T. of the control that looking congrain at the productiveness of the control. they will have a profitable and permanent mine by continuing risponsally to move cross-cents to see the other lode in the sets, and also to open on the lods season. They estimate the ore ground standing to the east of the cross-center from the standard to be about 3000 tons of ore. They would sample on Wednesday next should like the contract of contract or the standard like the contract of contract or the standard like the contract of contract or the contract of contract or the contract of contract or the standard like the contract of contract or the contract or the contract of contract or the contract of contract or the c

They estimate the ore ground standing to the east of the cross-cours from the number of copper ore.

At Bryn Gwiog Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. R. Hallstin its At Bryn Gwiog Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. R. Hallstin its 1811. 182. 104. Captain F. Evans reported that 134 persons abowed a credit time? 190 tons will be returned during the ensuing quarter. The machinery on braining ground, would place the mine in profits.

At the East Wheal Providence meeting, on Thursday (Mr. R. H. Bert was made. Details in another column.

At the East Wheal Providence meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Peter Weins) and the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 6771. A call of the grain another column.

At the Wheal Grylls meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Peter Weins it has a made. Details in another column.

At the Wheal Grylls meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Peter Weins it has a made. Details in another column.

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At the Seast wheal Reylls meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Peter Weins it has been beautiful to the column of the column of the column of the column.

At the Seast wheal Providence solumn.

At the Oreat Grylls meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Peter Weins it has the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 4221. 9s. 7d. A call of its present chair), the accounts showed a best balance of 621. 18a. 9d. A call of its present chair), the accounts showed a balance against the development of the line of the chair of the ch

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At Wheal Emily Henrietta meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a sett beares of 222. 12s. A call of 10s. per share was made. Capts. Daw and Harris are a set of 22s. 12s. A call of 10s. per share was made. Capts. Daw and Harris are a set of 10s. Parwall's engine-staft is sunk about 24 fathoms below the surface, and is in a say—sawall's engine-staft is shout 4 feet 6 inches per week. The surface work is completed, and the stating well."

At Lady Bertha quarterly general meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Upton in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance on the quarter of 2411. 2s. 9d. The in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance on the quarter of 2411. 2s. 9d. The in the chair), the accounts showed a balance of the latter of 7541. 7s. A call of 2s, per share were made. The Chairman stated that the prospects of the mine to the set of the cross-course were very encouraging. The agents' report appears in satter column.

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At the New East Birch Tor and Vitiler Consols Mine meeting, on Wednessia is achieve column.

At the New Birch Tor and Vitifer Consols Mine meeting, on Wednessia is achieved to the New Birch Tor and Vitifer Consols Mine meeting, on Wednessiay (Ir. John Bayly in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 7021. A divided of 25, per share was declared. Details in another column.

At Stray Park meeting, on Oct. 18, the accounts showed a debit balance of 61611. The loss on the three months' working was 15701.

At the Santa Barbara Gold Minning Company meeting, held at Liversical the Santa Barbara Gold Minning Company meeting, held at Liversical the Santa Barbara Gold Minning Company meeting, held at Liversical the Santa Barbara Gold Minning Company meeting, held at Liversical the Santa Barbara Gold Minning Company meeting, held at Liversical the Santa Barbara Gold Minning Company meeting, held at Liversical the Santa Barbara Gold Minning Company meeting, held at Liversical the Santa Barbara Gold Minning Company meeting, held at Liversical the Santa Barbara Gold Minning Company meeting, held at Liversical the Santa Barbara Gold Minning Company meeting, held at Liversical the Santa Barbara Gold Minning Company meeting held at Liversical the Santa Barbara Gold Minning Company meeting held at Liversical that the company of the Santa Barbara Gold Minning Company meeting held at Liversical that the local to Santa Barbara Gold Minning Shares has been of an average character during the week. The following quotations were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—Chiverton, 94, 95, 95, 12 East Cara Bea, 54, 55, 55, 54; East Wheal Russell, 3; Great Wheal Word, 344, 44; Tincroft, 174, 18; West Caradon, 114, 104; West Chiverton, 74, 76; Wheal Seton, 1924; East Basset, 224; Marke Valley, 34; East Lovell, 154,—In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Port Phillip, 14; Vadanamutana, 14, 14; Cape 114.—In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Frontino and Bolivia, 25, 34, 34; 81; Cobre, 24, 234, 234, 24; Don Pedro, 4.

8, 2½; St. John del Key, 45½, 44½, 40, 40; Washoe (44, paid), 7½, 8½, 9, 8, 8½; Cobre, 2½, 23½, 23½, 24; Don Pedro, ½.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending on Wednesday evening were spin highly favourable; compared with those of the preceding week the variations were—in the notes issued an increase of 406,3104.; notes in circulation, decrease, 48,3401; public deposits, increase, 204,3504.; other securities in banking department, decrease, 18,4594.; other securities in banking department, decrease, 18,4594.; other securities in banking department, decrease, 18,45645.; other and in the notes of the rest, increase, 49,3484.; saven day and other bills, decrease, 15,5684.; the rest, increase, 10,4114.; and in the note in reserve, increase, 20,4504. The total reserve, notes and coin, in the hating department was 6,049,3134. against last week, showing an increase of 927,5954. At the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company meeting, to be held as Tuesday, the directors' report will show that the expenditure of the haif-year amounted 1258,3004, 32, 354, or 85-55 per cent, of the receipts, leaving a balance of 230,3127. 13, 83, be arrised to the credit of the company's interest account with the Government. The not the haif-year is equal to 6 per cent, per annum upon the amount returned from India as the outlay to the present time upon the railway opened for traffic.

The Norwegian Trunk Railway will, on and after Thursday, pay the disrent dividend of 5 per cent, upon the preference shares.

The Peruvian Railways Company have received Mr. Albert Ricardo's restrasting of his seat at the board.

At the Queen Insurance Company meeting, at Liverpool, the directors' report for the year stated that the fire premiums amounted to 115,2831, that 529 life life income was 27,3661, that the pwelling premium amounted to 8684, the life income was 27,3661, that the was life per minum amounted to 8685, the life income was 27,3661, that the was life per minum amounted to 8858, 201, that the paid-up capital was 188,3221, that th

COAL MARKET.—The supply this week has been on a much larger sale, 251 ships having arrived. For house coals the demand was active, and a large business has been transacted at the closing prices of last week. Harley's and manufacturers' coals declined 6d. to 1s. per ton. Hetton Wallsend, 23s. 6d.; South Hetton Wallsend, 23s. 6d.; Hartlepool Wallsend, 23s. 3d.; Braddyll's Hetton Wallsend, 22s. 9d.; Russell's Hetton Wallsend, 22s. 3d.; Coppen Hartley, 20s.: 18 cargoes unsold; 55 ships at sea.

Export of Coal.—By the Monthly Circular of Magaza Historiano

Cowpen Hartley, 20s.: 18 cargoes unsold; 55 ships at sea.

Exports of Coal.—By the Monthly Circular of Messrs. Higginson, Liverpool, we learn that the quantity of coal exported in Sept. was 802,685 tons, against 790,547 tons in the corresponding month of 1864, showing an increase of 12,188 tons. The particulars are—From the Northern ports, 409,990 tons; Yorkshire, 40,355 tons; Liverpool, 58,543 tons; London, 5738 tons; Severn ports, 223,344 tons; and Scotch, 64,715 tons. The irresse was—Yorkshire ports, 5272 tons; Severn ports, 7450 tons; Scotch, 17,816 tons. The decrease—Northern ports, 20,876 tons; Liverpool, 3262 tons. The total shipments from Jan. to Sept., 6,512,260 tons; corresponding period last year, 6,053,950 tons: increase, 458,310 tons.

RAILWAY IRON FOR INDIA.—It is worthy of remark that the exports of railway iron to British India have made a considerable stride this year, having amounted to 68,386 tons, against 35,593 tons in the corresponding period of 1864, and 60,692 tons in the corresponding period of 1863, There is room yet for an immense number of branch lines in India, although the main routes have, perhaps, been pretty well constructed; but financial considerations exert, and justly so, a very powerful influence on the work of extension. Hitherto the results achieved are not brilliant. Thus, while in 1861 the burthen entailed upon the Indian Government by its 5 per cent, guarantee was 1,659,8912, the nett revenue earned was only 350,6921; in 1862 the guarantee absorbed 1,982,2952, and the nett profits were 488,5341; in 1863 the guarantee amounted to 2,323,6052., and the nett revenue to 808,2321; and in 1864 the guarantee required 2,567,7432, while the nett profits are estimated at 1,080,0002. The deficiency that had to be made good by the Indian Government to complete fing guarantee was 1,309,1991. in 1861; 1,493,7612. in 1862; 1,515,3722. in 1863; and 1,487,7432. in 1864. Notwithstanding these present discorragements, it may be fairly questioned whether the best means of making the recently constructed lines profitable is not to embark in a number of branches or feeders. The encormous peninsula of Hindostan cannot be accommodated by ten or a dozen great arterial lines, however energediate in all directions.

ineally worked or intelligently constructed; link lines are required to radiate in all directions.

IMPROVEMENTS IN RAILWAY BRAKES.—Some few months since we referred to an improved anti-friction railway brake, invented by Mr. Shaw, and it is gratifying to find that an opportunity will speedily be afforded for the making of conclusive comparative trials with the brakes now in use, the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company having kindly leat a carriage to smalle Massra, Gardiner and Mackintosh, of New Cross, to apply the invention for the propose of tasting the principle upon which the brake is constructed. Mr. Shaw is that a train travelling at the rate of 50 miles per hour can, with his brakes, be discussed to a stand in 160 yards, or about one-third the distance required with the ordinary brakes; and that, although he applies as brake to every wheel on the train, the entire brake power is in the abolica Mr. Shaw proposes to employ and i-friction wheels, and the perpheter of the whoels of the carriage to which the brake is to be splite, and spon the axise of the anti-friction wheels he places a "by," or fan, similar to that and in a clock or musical box. When the train is travelling in the ordinary bas powers of the train is not interfered with; but in the event of the engine-driver remain largether lavers are caused to press the anti-friction wheels against the rouning-man, insamen as it is at once set in motion. Mr. Shaw is confident of success, be adqual to about three horses, he anticipates that each fan applied will give a 3-horse really for running we sail; such as the carriage to which the brake is being applied is the sin in a vylinder, so that the inconvenience he feared might arise from the dust obtained. Mr. Shaw has now encased trained by the two dust of the "files" cannot possibly be experienced.

DEBULTHURISING COAL AND COKE.—An invention, the object of which is not an experienced.

DEFILIPMENTIAL COAL AND COKE.—An invention, the object of which is principally to render the coal and coke available as fuel, and secondly, it can consider that the sulphur, has been provisionally specified by a coal cases to utilize the sulphur, has been provisionally specified by coal distribution of iron pyrites, he employs one or other of these coal exists in the form of iron pyrites, he employs one or other of these that the same assess atmospheric air, either of ordinary temperature or heated, which is the mixture to agitate it; the whole is then left to settle, the pyalous the mixture to agitate it; the whole is then left to settle, the pyalous the mixture to agitate it; the whole is then left to settle, the pyalous the settle superior specific gravity failing to the bottom. Mr. Blake employs and or carried of from the bottom, leaving the coal either still suspended in the water or its appeared to the sum of the coal either still suspended in the water or its agreement of air, and leaving the best deposited, the stratum of coal, can be washed off from the most of the sum of the sum of coal, can be washed off from the sum of coal, can be deposited stratum of the sum of coal, can be washed off from the sum of the sum o

exydation, to convert the previously insoluble bisulphuret of iron into soluble sulphate of iron and free sulphuric acid, which products are capable of being separated from the residual coal by washing or lixiviation. In this operation he prolongs the serating and agitating action obtained by passing atmospheric air at ordinary temperatures into and through the impure coal paip, till the exidation of the pyrites (or of such a portion of it as it may be desired to oxydise) be completed; but he prefers in place of applying the air at its ordinary atmospheric temperatures, to employ heated air, or air mixed with ordinary stessm or superheated stesm, in order to accelerate the natural oxydising action of air and moisture on the pyrites. The products of this oxidation, consisting chiefly of photo-sulphate of iron and free sulphuric acid, are then removed by washing or lixivistion, and the previously impure coal is thus ieff either completely or partially described and any unoxydised portion of pyrites can be removed by the mechanical action of subsidence. By a third method Mr. Binks oxydises the pyrites by exposing the coal in heaps to the natural action of the air. He prefers to aid the natural oxydising action of atmospheric air and moisture on the iron pyrites in the coal by the application of artificial heat to the heaps or beds of impure coal, and for this purpose he throws heated air into the sheds, either by currents passing over the surface of the coal or by means of flues constructed below the floors, and conveying heated air beneath or through the beds, or conveying thereto a mixture of heated air and steam. The sulphur compounds so produced are then separated from the coal by washing them ont, or by lixivistion, by any convenient arrangements. These compounds are of themselves valuable products, but can be further utilized in the manufacture of other products. The washed and desulphurised coal can be air dried or kin dried, or in its wet or pasty condition be used as fluel, or for the manufacture of cote

BOLINGEY HILL CONSOLS MINE, PERRANZABULOE, CORNWALL.—WANTED, a MANAGING CAPTAIN for the above mine.

Address, P. Rabet, Jun., 6, Brighton-park, Clif. on, Bristol.

WANTED, a SURVEYOR and UNDERGROUND VIEWER at COLLIERIES in SOUTH WALES.—Apply, stating qualifications and salary to Messrs. John Brioden and Sons, Bridgend, Giamorgan.

WANTED, a SITUATION as ASSAYER of GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, TIN, LEAD, ZINC, IRON, &c. Accustomed to practical unining. Would prefer going abroad.—Address, "A.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-stress London, E.C.

COMMISSION AGENCY.—A GENTLEMAN, residing in the heart of the West Cornwall mining district is WILLING to UNDERTAKE the SALE of CANDLES, STEEL, ROPE, or any other MATERIALS USED IN MINING, on commission. The highest references will be given. Advertiser has a large mining connection. Apply, "H. W.," MINING JOHNAL Office, 26, Ficet-street.

A GENTLEMAN having an extensive connection with Merchants.

Manufacturers, and others, would be GLAD to UNDERTAKE the SALE of
PATENTED ARTICLES or INVENTIONS, on commission.—Apply to Mr. W. RAWLE, patent and mining agent, 8, Small-street, Bristol.

LEAD ORES WANTED.—Apply to the RUNCORN SMELTING COMPANY, RUNCORD, Cheshire.

THE METAL TRADES.—WANTED, an AGENCY for MANCHESTER and the DISTRICT.—Address, "J. S.," care of Mr. Joseph Smith, Exmouth-place, Lower Broughton-road, Manchester.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, a PARTNER in ONE of the MOST PROMISING COLLIERIES in NORTH WALES. The royalty is about 500 acres, and is already proved to contain four valuable seams of coals, adapted both for house and steam purposes, and the returns on the capital invested will be at least 50 per cent. annually. The capital is required for the full development of the concern, and if preferred the incoming pariner may have the entire management, financially king otherwise.—Address, "W. 15," Post-office, Liverpool.

TO CAPITALISTS—COPPER MINES.—The ADVERTISER, having OBTAINED the CONCESSION of ONE of the MOST IMPORTANT COPPER MINES is PORTUGAL, with easy access to the coast by rail, DESIRES the CO-OPERATION of a FEW GENTLEMEN to THOROUGLY OPEN the SAME. The ore contains copper, sliver, sulphur, and arsenle, and can be delivered in Engishe for 25s. per ton.—Address, "Portugal," Mining Journal office, 26, Fiest-street, E.C./

TO QUARRYMEN AND CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, in NORTH WALES, a FIRST-RATE STONE QUARRY in the Millstone Grit, 27 yards in thickness, of a whitish colour, and of a superior quality.—For further, particulars, apply to Messrs. Hards and Vaughan, 2, Abchurch-yard, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

don, E.C.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS AND COAL
MERCHANTS.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, NINETEEN COAL WAGONS,
hired on a seven years' purchase lease, on the usual terms, more than two and a half
years having already elapsed. The wagons are constructed to carry of tone each, and are
stired with doors in the floors and sides.—For particulars, apply to Mr. Snow, Speedbridge, Chesterfield.—October 18, 1865.

JOSEPHTANCIAL, MINING, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
17, CROSS STREET, MANCHESTER.

MESSRS. C. THOMAS AND CO., CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING OFFICES, POOLFOLD CHAMBERS, CHAPEL WALKS, MANCHESTER, AND REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

RICHARDS BROTHERS, ABBEY MEAD, TAVISTOCK

MR. D. STICKLAND, M.E., having had upwards of 40 years mining experience in Cornwall, several years of which he has had the entire management of mines therein, enables him to GIVE GOOD ADVICE thereon.

MINES INSPECTED and faithfully REPORTED ON. DEALER in MINING RAILWAY, and OTHER SHARES.

His monthly Circular forwarded on receipt of six postage stamps.

Criddis Mine, St. Issey, Padstow, Cornwall.

MR. R. W. JAMES, SHAREDEALER, MINING EXCHANGE, CAMBORNE, being in the most central part of the mining district of Cornwall, should be consulted by speculators what to buy and what to avoid the consulted by speculators what to buy and what to avoid the consulted by speculators what to buy and what to avoid the consulted by speculators what to buy and what to avoid the consulted by speculators what to buy and what to avoid the consulted by speculators what to buy and what to avoid the consulted by speculators what to buy and what to avoid the consulted by speculators when the consulted by speculators where the consulted by speculators where

MANCHESTER GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the society was held on Thursday at the Museum, Peter-street,—Mr. E. W. Binney, one of the Vice-Prasidents, in the chair.—Mr. J. E. Forbes, one of the hon, ascretaries, read the report of the conneil, which called attention to the improved financial position of the society, the balance in hand now being 121l. 4s. 2d., against 76l. 15s. 2d. last year. The list of donations to the museum and library was an unusually large one, and might be taken as indicative of public approval of the aims of the society. The papers read at the ordinary meetings had been more numerous than usual, and treated on both geological and mining subjects. Four new members had been added to the society, four had resigned, and the loss of three by death was recorded—Sir Benjamin Heywood, Bart., Mr. Joseph Goodwin, and Mr. Mark Seymour. Special reference was made to Mr. Goodwin's labours in connection with the society. The council, in conclusion, hoped that some excursions would be organised in the course of the enauling year.—The Chairman moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Mr. Hardwick, and agreed to.—The appointment of officers for the ensuing year was then made, and comprised Mr. E. W. Binney, as president; Mesars. A. Knowies, Jun., W. E. Barr, J. Chaiwood, and J. Aitken, vice-presidents; Mr. H. M. Ormerod, treasurer; Mesars. J. E. Forbes and G. C. Grenwell, hon, secs.—The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman for presiding.

DISTINCTION BETWEEN PATENT RIGHT AND COPYRIGHT.—At the recent Social Science Congress, Mr. R. A. Macfie read a paper on "Long restrictions on the use of inventions and obligations to make heavy patents to patentees incompatible with free and fair trade." Mr. Macfie's arguments have already been commetted upon in the Journal; nothing new is now adduced. Re traces all the evits he compiains of to the fact of our "sticking to the suploded and fillogical system of monopoly," which illogical system be very logically proposes to abolish with regard to inventors, but to retain with respect to copyright, in order that his contributions to social science may be accured to him. In referring to his former paper, we remarked that the distinction made by him between patent right and copyright is without doubt good; but that the facts brought forward by him are so used in the framing of his arguments that the only conclusion that can be drawn from the perusal of those arguments is that he has either altogether neglected to consider the most elementary principles of political economy, or that he has adopted some system not generally known. The paper now under consideration confirms our opinion, that Mr. Macfie does not understand the present system of granting patents or the principles upon which it is based, and that consequently his ideas are necessarily confused to an extent which causes his arguments to prove precisely the opposite to that which he intends to prove, and to create a feeling in favour of patents in minds where previously most unfavourable impressions existed.

New PORTABLE ROTART-ENGINE.—An improved engine, which has the

NEW PORTABLE ROTARY-ENGINE.—An improved engine, which has the advantage common to rotary engines, that the vibration resulting from the reciprocating motion of ordinary engines is obviated, was exhibited at the recent meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science by Mr. R. W. Thompson, of Edinburgh. The boller is vertical, having a cylinder of 3 ft. in diametr by 6 ft. in height, internal fire surface consisting of a hemipsherical bottom, with heat spreading all over it by leading to a circle of vertical fire-tubes passing through the water. To one side of this bolier is attached the engine, which shows externally as a horizontal cylinder, about 12 in. in diameter by 2 ft. in length, within which the platons revolve, the entrance and exit of the steam being provided for by the action of external elliptical tooth-wheels fixed on the revolving shafts, which, causing alternate faster or slower movement of the platons past each other, opens and closes the passages. A drum-wheel on the axis of the cylinder carries a strap, which will put in motion any required machinery. The whole is supported on one pair of wheels, with a pair of shafts attached, and can be moved by one horse. The weight of the machine is about half that of an ordinary engine of equal power. It is stated that the principle is equally applicable to portable purposes, or to boats or locomotive-engines. The actual consumption of fuel for work done was not given to the mesting; but, assuming it to be the same per horse power, there is nothing in the wearing parts of the machine that may not essally be replaced, and at little cost. Every improvement of this kind, placing steam more within the reach of everyone for all the common labour-saving purposes of life, is a gain to the community. It is considered probable that this engine, worked by a biasing fire of petroleum, will prove the best and simplest, as well as the cleanliest, moving power applicable to ship's inunches, which is now found to be almost -An improved engine, which has th NEW PORTABLE ROTARY-ENGINE.-

a necessity of modern steam-ships, economising the strength of seamen by getting rid of the labour of the ear. Getting rid of weight in this machine is a very important matter, by allowing a larger amount of fuel, as well as facilitating the hoisting in and out

IMPORTANT MINERAL DISCOVERY IN YORKSHIRE.—A thorough investigation of the district between the village of Lofthouse and the Wernside Mountains, has just been made, the result being the discovery of encrinitic grey, black, and other marbles, which have been found in layers to the extent of upwards of 30 fest in thickness, and covering an area of about 10 equire miles. They are within 2 feet of the surface, and so abundant and exposed are they that the rocky channel of the River Stean is entirely composed of marble. The river is choked with huge blocks of that material, and its precipitous marble sides, which are polished by the rushing winter floods, are filled with encrinitic and other fossils, which peer out in countiess myriads along the solid marble faces of the cliffs which hedge in the river. The district is also rich in ordinary limestone, beautiful freestone, lead ore, fronstone, and coal.

NON-LIABILITY OF PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS,-In the case of Burbidge NON-LIABILITY OF PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.—In the case of Barbidge w. Morris, the defendant had allowed his name to appear as a provisional director upon the prespectus of a company intended to be formed. He also wrote a letter to the secretary of the company, making suggestions as to the form of the propectus, and the newspapers in which it should be advertised. It was held by the Court of Exchequer that this was no evidence to charge the defendant personally for advertisements of the company inserted by order of the secretary. Mr. Baron Martin said this question had been decided fifteen years ago by the House of Lords. The plaintiff was, therefore, fifteen years too late. The defendant was, what used to be called, a provisional director, and it had been settled that that gave no authority to anyone to pledge his credit for preliminary expenses.

liminary expenses.

Composition Deeds.—In re Gibbons, before the London Court of Bankruptcy, a question which had never been decided was raised under the 195th section of the
Bankruptcy Act of 1861, which provides that any bankrupt, having obtained his certificate, and whose estate would pay 10s. in 11., should be entitled to an allowance of 5 per
cent, on the realised assets. In the present case, Gibbons had executed a trust deed for
the benefit of his creditors in conformity with the statute, and under it a dividend of
12s 6d, in 11, had been paid to the creditors. He thereupon applied to the Commissioner
for an allowance out of the estate under the 195th section, but the application was refused, on the ground that the clause did not apply to persons who had executed trust
deeds, but was limited to cases where there had been an adjudication of bankruptcy.
The Lord Chancellor, on appeal, concurred in this view, and affirmed the Commissioner's decision.

sioner's decision.

AMALOAMATION,—In the case of the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan (Limited), it was held by Vice-Chancellor Wood that although the directors of a company may be empowered by their Articles of Association "to purchase or acquire" the business of any other company, and "to alganate with any other company carrying on business" with similar objects; such amalgamation is not binding upon sharsholders who do not assent to the arrangement, neither section 161 of the Companies Act, 1862, nor any such provision contained in the Articles of Association, can have the effect of suthorising the directors to render their shareholders liable for the engagements of another company.

another company.

RE-SALES ON NON-DELIVERY.—The loss of profit on a re-sale cannot be taken into calculation in estimating the damages which the original wender is liable to pay for non-delivery, although the original contract was a contract "for forward delivery," and in the place where it was made such purchases are commonly followed by a re-sale, and are made with that view, and although such a re-sale has been actually made before the breach of the original contract by non-delivery. The Court of Queen's Bench thus held in the case of Williams v. Reynolds.

The Tyne Iron Shipbuilding Company (Limited) is to be wound-up, a petition for that purpose having been presented to the Lord Chancellor by Messrs. E. G. Swann, of Upper Westbourne-terrace, and H. Spicer, of George-yard, Lombard-street. The petition will be heard before Vice-Chancellor Wood.

The Coffee, Cocoa, Cotton, and General Produce Freehold Estates Company of Venezueia have given notice that their list of applications for shares will close this day for London, and on Tuesday for the country.

Pressure on our space has compelled us to postpone until next week the continuation of the Birth and Growth of the Iron Trade—the Statistical Returns of the English and Foreign Copper Mines—the Mineral Products of Greece, &c.

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BLACK TIN.

Tons c. q. ibs. Price per ton. Amount. Purchase 12 6 0 1 ..£5i 10 0 ..£638 9 6—Chyandon maols .. 4 13 1 19 .. 55 10 0 .. 259 4 6—Bolitho, Mines.

> COPPER ORES. Sampled Oct. 11, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, Oct. 26.

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COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASE Names. Tons. Ame	unt.	
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Bankart and Sons 704	4	6
Copper Miners' Company 181 494	14	6
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Copper cres for sale at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, on Thursday next.—Mines and par-cels.—Citford Amalgamated 702—West Wheal Seton 533—Wheal Seton 439—North Roskear 163—East Wheal Grenville 135—Wheal Basest 115—South Wheal Tolgas 115— South Wheal Frances 112—East Pool 91—Tolcarne 90—Nanglies 42—South Condurow 40—West Stray Park 30—North Grambler 30—Tresavean 30—Wheal Grenville 28— Enys's Ore 7.—Total, 2765 tons.

Engrs Ure 7.—Total, 1796 tons.

Copper ores for sale at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, on Thursday week.—Mines and parcels.—East Carn Bres 388—Wheal Margery 363—Prosper United 318—East Rosewane 191—West Basset 170—Wheal Curtis 137—Levant 94—Wheal Bailer 53—Copper Hill 58—North Basset 69—Botallack 67—New Theleigh 51—Tolvadden 50—New Rosewarns 24—Biccaswell 33—Wheal Agar 9.—Total, 2079 tons.

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON AND CUELL, MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c. 1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Messrs. Warson and Cuell having made arrangements for transferring their weekly Circular, which has had so large a circulation during the past ten years, to the columns of the Mining Journal, their special reports and emarks upon Mines and Mining, and the state of the Share Market, will

emarks upon Mines and Mining, and the state of the Share Market, will in future appear in this column.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with Statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium published in 1843 Mr. Watson was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. Watson and Cuell have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share-dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. Watson and Cuell, they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. Watson and Cuell transact business in the purchase and sale

of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt, and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for clients, and affording advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience

vice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Messrs. Warson and Cuell also inform their clients and the public, that they transact business in the public funds, railways, docks, insurance, and every other description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. Warson and Cuell are almost daily asked their opinion of parionlar mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always could the expectations they may have held out in if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining. Messrs. Warson and Cuell having agents and correspondents in all the

mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are enabled to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charges for commission.

NEW INVENTIONS.

NEW INVENTIONS.

PROVISIONAL PROTECTION for six months has been granted for the following:—

R. A. Brooman, 166, Fleet-street, London.—Improvements in the manufacture of

states and cast-ino, and the manufacture of a mixed metal. Aug. 18.

F. F. Cashin, Sheffield, in the county of York, and J. F. Allender, Park-gate, near

Sheffield aforesald.—Improvements in the manufacture of iron and steel and of furnaces

a.d machinery for purifying, puddling, or heating the same. Sept. 26.

LETTERS PATENT have been issued for the following:—

R. Canham, Cherkenwell.—Improvements in machinery for moulding and making

ores for moulding or cesting metals. April 21.

J. Bernard, Lincoln's Inn-fields.—Improvements in apparatus for raising water and

then fluids, and in raising or lowering such apparatus. April 28.

W. Davey, Imperial Tar Works, Whitepost-iane, Hackney Wick.—Improvements in

a paratus for washing or purifying coal gas, and for producing ammonized water there
from. May 10.

J. H. Johnson, 47, Lincoln's Inn-fields.—A new and improved mode of making and

venting cores and parts of moulds to be used in the casting of Iron or other metals.

onnson, 47, Lincoln's Inn-fields.—A new and improved mode of making and ores and parts of moulds to be used in the casting of iron or other metals. venting cores and parts of monose.

May 25.

SPECIFICATIONS published during the week:

Expecifications, ores, &c., 10d.; heating the biast for manufacturing fron, 1s. 4d.

Crushing stone, ores, &c., 10d.; heating the biast for manufacturing fron, 1s. 4d.

STONE BREAKING MACHINE.—A modification of Blake's Stone Breaker has been patented by Mr. T. Archer, jun., of Gateshead-on-Tyne. Instead of working the movable jaw by toggles, as in the original machine, Mr. Archer proposes to employ an eccentric, which operates the jaw itself, such jaw being made to assume an almost triangular form, and being suspended by the upper angle. The eccentric works in the ame way as in Pope's and Marsden's machines.

OBTAINING MOTIVE POWER.—Mr. Pettit, of Bingate, Canterbury, has rovisionally specified a means of obtaining motive power; he proposes to work an enne by connecting the exhaust to a vacuum chamber, and to keep up the vacuum by ne engine. The result is obvious.

RAILS FOR RAILWAYS.—Mr. S. Truss, of How Green, Chester, has pro-istonally specified triple-headed rails, to be made of hollow iron and filled with wood, ntirely of iron, or of iron grooved to receive wood, which is to form part of the head or rearing surface.

An Australian Sapety-Cage.—The following is a description of a safety-cage, patented by Mr. Peter Denholm, mechanical engineer, Cosmopolitan Gold Mining Company, Ballarat. The use of this cage is to prevent accidents arising from the breaking of the chain or rope, or from taking the eage to the poppet-heads. The principle consists in the action of a pair of jaws or panls on the guides at each side of the cage. These jaws are fixed to the cage, and worked by connecting rods. The weight of the cage have are fixed to the cage, and worked by connecting rods. The weight of the cage have are fixed to the cage, the jaws open, but as soon as the tension ceases, the jaws close and grasp the guides, through the action of a contracting and expanding spring. The greater the weight in the cage, the tighter is the bite of the jaws on the guides. To guard against accidents from the cage being carried to the poppet-heads, a substantial stop is fixed at any given part of the guides above the brace, and against this stop a lever attached to the cage must strike and remove the plur or boil of the shackle that connects the chain to the cage, so that the chain would be relieved and drawn over the jack-wheel, whilst the cage would remain stationary on the guides. A working model of this cage, large enough to early a man, is on view at the Cosmopoltan claim, and the drawings, &c., are lodged at the Patent Office in Melbourne.—Dicker's (weekly) Mining Record, Melbourne, Aug. 22.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The traffic receipts for plember were \$677,625, against \$446,044 in the corresponding month last year, show as an increase of \$231,581. The coupons of the certificates of debenture, due Nov. 15, we been announced for payment by the Consolidated Bank on and after that date.

IMPROVED AUTOMATON RAILWAY BRAKES.—It is generally admitted that for stopping at stations the brakes at present in use are ample for practical purposes, except on short and much-used local lines, where the stations are very near each other, and that on these lines it is of the greatest importance that the engine should be enabled to pick up its speed as quickly as possible upon leaving a station, and that the facilities for stopping should be so great as te smalls the train to run close in at full speed. The improved automaton brake, invented by Mr. Charles Boutet, and which utilizes the power contained in the train's velocity to apply the brakes, has been mentioned as the sole brake extant by which the desired object could be attained; it may, therefore, be satisfactory to learn that, after encountering many vexations delays, arising from want of knowledge of our language and customs, Mr. Boutet has at length obtained the co-operation of an influential and experienced engineer, extensively connected with Indian railways, who has undertaken to earry out the invention. For this purpose suitable works and machinery have been secured, and a brake on the new principle is now ready to be attached to a carriage in ordinary use. Mr. Boutet claims that with his automaton brake a train travelling at a speed of fifty miles per hour can be stopped in fifty yards, or scarcely one-tenth the distance requisite with the ordinary brake. The great recommendation of the automaton brake is that the retarding power is applied gradually from the last carriage to the first, instead of the engine-wheels being those the motion of which is first retarded, the absurdity of which must be obvious, when it is considered that if the front of the train be related first, there cannot fall to be a tendency for the back carriages (which retain their full speed) to run over the front ones, cr, at least, to bring the several parts of the train so forcibly together as to raise the wheels from the metals, and cause them to leave the track: and it i IMPROVED AUTOMATON RAILWAY BRAKES .- It is generally admitted

ELECTRICAL COMMUNICATION IN RAILWAY TRAINS,—A pamphlet, containing a wast amount of information upon the subject of electric intercommunications in railway trains, has just been issued through Mr. Effingham Wilson, of the Royal Exchange, by Mr. A. E. Brae, of Leeds, Mr. Brae undertakes to consider the causes which have hitherto prevented its successful application, and furnishes a list of the several patents for the attainment of that object to the present time. The ebject of the book is to introduce a recent invention of Mr. Brae's, which consists in the employment of a mercurial joint for a connector, the form of which is a small tubular vessel, pisced vertically, and supplied with a small quantity of mercury, which surrounds the end of one of the conducting wires; this forms the female portion of the connector. The male portion, through which the other conducting wire passes, consists of an aboutte atopper. Upon the stopper being placed in the tube the ends of the two wires are placed in electrical communication through the mercury. The other parts of the apparatus are of assaul construction. ELECTRICAL COMMUNICATION IN RAILWAY TRAINS.-A pamphlet, con-

DISCOVERY OF OIL IN THE CLEVELAND HILLS,-In the Cleveland iron DISCOVERT OF OIL IN THE CLEVELAND HILLS.—It the Cleveland from district large iron royalties have recently, we understand, been leased by several enterprising capitalists, including Mr. George Elilott (of Houghton), Sir Chartes Fox, Mr. Marry (contractor for the Fortsmouth fordinations) Mr. H. K. Spark, &c., who purpose erecting blast-furances upon the ironstone, as from calculations made by Mr. J. G. Bocten, engineer, Whitby, it is ascertained that pig-tron can be produced at 3s. per ton theaper in this manner than by conveying fronzene to meet coke and coal. A most amportant discovery has lately been patented by Mr. Beckton, which will render the Cleveland district still more celebrated. He proposes to extract oil (similar to the American petroleum) from the shales found above the fronstone. Some of these shales will yield 25 gallons of oil per ton, and the oil can be produced at a cost not exceeding 6d, per gallon. Works are now erecting at Grosmout to work this valuable patent in connection with the blast-furnaces of Messrs. Bagnail.—Nescentle Daily Chronicle.

THE CREDIT FONCIER AND MOBILIER OF ENGLAND (LIMITED).

Issue of 100,000 new shares of £70 each, on which £5 per share will be called up by instalments, no further call being contemplated.

The issue will be made as follows:—50,000 shares will be allotted to the present share-bolders, and 50,000 shares will be allotted to the present share-bolders, and 50,000 shares will be allotted to the peneral public.

When the above issue is completed.

The Subscribed Capital will consist of 200,000 shares of £70 each ... £4,000,000 The Paid-up Capital ... 1,000,000 The Paid-up Capital ... 1,000,000 The Dividend Reserve Fund ... 800,000 The Dividend Reserve Fund ... 100,000 DIRECTORS.

The Right Hon. JAMES STUART WORTLEY—GOVERNOR. JAMES LEVICK. Esq., merchant, King's Arms-yard. } DEFOTY JAMES BUYICK. Esq., merchant, King's Arms-yard. } GOVERNORS. JAMES LEVICK. Esq., London. [Company. WILLIAM DENT, Sen., Esq., Chairman of the Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance ALEXANDER DUNBAR, Esq., Old Broad-street, London.

CHARLES ELLIS. Esq., Lloyd's.

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WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq., London.

CHARLES E. NEWBON, Esq., London.

CHARLES E. NEWBON, Esq., London.

HENRY POWNALL, Esq., Jold Broad-street, London.

CHARLES E. S. S. L. London.

HENRY POWNALL, Esq., Jold Broad-street, London.

EDWARD WARNER, Esq., M.P., London.

JOSEPH MACKRILL SMITH, Esq. (Messrs. Maccana Shared Street, London.
STAMES WHITE, Esq., M.P., London.
JAMES WHITE, Esq., M.P., London.
ALBERT GRANT, Esq., M.P., London.
BANKIRIS.
The Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited).
Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths,
The National Bank, London, Dublin, and its Branches in Ireland.
The National Bank of Scotiand, Edinburgh, and its branches in Scotland,
Solicitors - Messrs. Newbon, Evans, and Co., Nicholas-lane, E.C.
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Messrs. Laurence, Son, and Pearce, 7, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, E.C., London.
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Messrs. Tod and Ashton, Liverpool.
Messrs. Shore and Kirk, Manchester.

SECRETARY—Alfred Lowe, Esq.
OFFICES,—17 AND 18, COXNHILL, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

PROSPECTUS.

The marked success which has attended the operations of the Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England (Limited) is almost unexampled in the history of any commercial markets believed.

The marked success which has almost unexampled in the history of any commercial undertaking.

The results of its operations have been so satisfactory that, as will be seen by the half-yearly report just issued, a dividend and bonus, up to the 30th Reptember, at the rate of 40 per cent. per annum, has been declared, being the same dividend and bonus as was paid for the previous half-year.

Besides these unprecedented results, the company is in the possession, up to the 30th September, of a general reserve fund or £200,000, of a dividend reserve fund of £100,000, and has profits in hand up to the same period, after paying the above-mentioned dividend and bonus, of £50,806 4s. 9d., the paid-up capital being £500,000, making in all £850,805 4s. 9d., or above £8 10s. per share.

This company negociates loans for colonial and foreign Governments.

Co-operates in the financial arrangements of British and other ratiways.

Makes advances to corporations, town councils, and other payine bodies.

Negociates loans for public works.

Assists in the introduction of industrial and commercial undertakings.

Makes advances upon approved stocks, shares, bonds, &c.

Makes temporary loans upon eligible freehold and leasshold securities, and generally transacts such other financial business as is suitable to the capitallat, whether principal or agent.

eent, the greatly increased and still increasing amount of business offered to this company, by eminent private firms, companies, and corporations, has decided the control tors to make their second issue of shares, by allotting the remaining capital of the pany, consisting of 100,000 new shares, on which £5 per share only is intended to their second.

company, consisting of 100,000 new shares, on which £5 per share only is intended to be called up.

These 100,000 new shares the directors propose to issue as follows, viz.:—
50,000 shares will be issued to the shareholders in this company who stand registered on the books of the company, to be allotted to them at a premium of £2 10s. per shares, in the proportion of one now share for every two shares now held; and 50,000 shares will be issued to the general public (including such shareholders as may wish to apply for shares in addition to those they are entitled to as shareholders as may wish to apply for shares in addition to those they are entitled to as shareholders, be allotted at a premium of £3 10s, per share.

The premiums to be received upon this issue will amount to £300,000, which will be added to the £200,000 already standing at the credit of the general reserve fund, and will thus increase that fund to £500,000. The dividend reserve fund being £100,000, the paid-up capital will then be £1,000,000.

The one shares will be paid up as follows:—

On those issued at £2 10s. per share premium to the shareholders:

£1 0 0 per share on application; being on capital account, 10s. on premium account.

account.
2 10 0 per share on 1st January, 1866; £1 10s. being on capital account, £1 on

2 10 0 per share on 1st March, 1866; £1 10s. being on capital account, £1 on

2 10 0 per snare on 1st March, 1896; £1 10s. being on capital account, £1 on — premium account.

£7 10 0 being £5 capital, £2 10s. premium.

On those shares issued at £3 10s. per share premium to the general public, the folwing will be the mode of payment:—

£1 0 0 per share on application; being on capital account.

2 10 0 per share on aliotment; £1 being on capital account.

account.
2 10 0 per share on 1st January, 1866; £1 10s. being on capital account, £1 on premium account.

2 10 0 per share on 1st March, 1866; £1 10s. being on capital account, £1 on

d, escapital paid-up will amount to £1,000,000 0

to eapital paid-up will amount to £1,000,000 0

to General Reserve Fund 500,000 0

to Dividend Reserve Fund 100,000 0

hand, profits and divided 50,805 4

THE CREDIT FONCIER AND MOBILIER OF ENGLAND

Notice is hereby give that the LISTS OF APPLICATION for the NEW SHARES

in this company will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 2s Not for LONDON, and on FRIDAY, the 3s November, at Twelve applications, before the expiration of which time all application ALFRED LOWE, Sec. 17 and 18, Cornhill, London, Oct. 24, 1865.

THE CREDIT FONCIER AND MOBILIER OF ENGLAND

At a MEETING of the shareholders of this company, held this day (Tenday), as
24th October, 1865, at Eleven October, a.M.

The Right Honourable JAMES STUART WORTLEY (Governor) in the stair.

The stight Honourable JAMES STUART WORTLEY (Governor) in the stair.

That the balance-sheet and report be, and are hereby approved, confirmed, and shaped.

It was also proposed, seconded, and carried unanimonaly:—

That the best thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby site the Governor, and Directors, for the great care and attention they have given to interests of the shareholders, and for the extremely satisfactory results which have arisen therefrom.

interests of the snarrousers, and for the varieties of the snarrousers. It was also proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously:

It was also proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously:

That the cordial thanks of this meeting are eminently dae, and are hersly effect, in Albert Grant, Eeq., M. P., the managing director, for the tained inlayared by him in the administration of the affairs of the company.

It was further proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously:

That the thanks of this meeting be given to Aifred Lowe, Eeq., secretary, for himsenying the state of the company for their indexy and seal during the past half-year.

By order of the Court of Director, Greene, 17 and 18, Cornhill, London, Oct. 24, 1865.

ALFRED LOWE, Secretary,

THE CREDIT FONCIER AND MOBILIER OF ENGLAND

THE CREDIT FUNCIFIES AND SUCHERIE OF ENGLAND
The PROSPECTUSES and FORMS OF APPLICATION for the SHARES of the
NEW ISSUE OF CAPITAL of this company are NOW READY, and, as well as upin
of the half-yearly report and balance-sheet, can be obtained at the company class.
ALFRED LOWE, Sq. 17 and 18, Cornhill, London, October 24, 1865.

SOUTH TREVENNA TIN AND COPPER MINING
COMPANY (LIMITED),
In 3000 shares of £5 such; £1 to be paid on application, and £1 on allotment, the
remainder in calls, if required,
t is considered by practical mining surveyors that these first payments will be saided,
and will enable large returns of minerals to be made.
The following gentlemen have signified their willingness to act as the first hard

The following gentlemen have signified their willingness to be made.

CHARLES T. HAWKINS, Esq., Summer-town, near Oxford (Director of the Gam Moelwyn Slate Company, St. Just United Mining Company, St., Sant St., Sa

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of acquiring and working the mis key called Goonzion, in the parish of St. Neot, Cornwall, with all the machinery three. The great success of Wheal Trevenna, the adjoining mine, as evidenced by the ragar sales of tin reported in the Mississ Journax, and which they ilmease acout, has been the inducement to the directors to overcome all difficulties, and seem valuable property, it being considered by practical accrist the most promising substanting in the district. Great value has always been attached to the possession Gazion Downs, whilst ancient tradition affords wonderful tales of the wealth to be said and discovered there. It has the advantage of ocing in working order, having last years of labour expended thereon, and about £10,000 laid out in opening out the wine secul channels of the mine, all necessary for the further development of the same, all from which the late company made their regular returns of tin.

Full details, with reports, are turnished in the praspecting of this extensive power, it is very seldom such an opportunity occurs for investing capital where for a said outlay great returns may be calculated upon. A large number of shares as side

It is very soldom such an opportunity occurs for investing capital where for a outlay great returns may be calculated upon. A large number of shares an abapplied for, and early application should be made to the office of the company, whe information may be obtained.

Information may be obtained.

WHITE GRITM NINT SPECULATION is now OFFERED in the FUBLIC—the ANCIENT and CELEBRATED WHITE GRITMINE, which is the past has been so productive, situated in the parish of SHELDE, which lies in the end of the lead field of SHROPSHIRE.

SHELVES HILL is upwards of 2 miles in length, on the western side of the parish of which 13½ mite is in the Grit sett. The remainder is in the Roman Gravines, which at this time is in the most active and prosperous state. The Git sett is sected by 18 known mineral veins. The two mines, it is calculated, have posted about 120,000 tons of lead ore in times past, at a depth of 30 fathons, but he and depths average about 30 fms. The Boy, Penelly, and Snailbeach Mines, in the feath of the Mineral veils are nearly trable this depth, and in productive minerals. Shelves Hill rans nearly such to south, and the mineral veils cross it chiefly to the south-cast or nort-set. In is a great master veil—the Rider—crossing the whole lead field cast and wet. Aw quantity of lead ore has been raised from this veils. There is a junction with belief of several productive veins.

It would take up too much space to describe the different workings during the is 20 years; but to show that the mine is in productive ground, it may be mentional that is 50 years; but to show that the mine is in productive ground, it may be mentional that is 50 fms. at a depth of 90 fms., has produced nearly 9000 tons of lead ore. The sent company have since deepened the shaft 16 fms., and the veils is not found species of the state of 100 fathoms. South of this is another via; not adopted by this at the distance of 100 fathoms. South of this is another via; not a strong cross-course psaing droug the district, crossing through Shelves Hill nearly north and south. The South will stopped by this at the distance of 100 fathoms. South of this is another via; not the Rider to the cross-course is 250 fms. This vein has been tapped is two piases at the Rider to the cross-course is set of the cross-course is

Important trial.

The Squilver vein, the most southern, has been worked at various paris fr 20 in in length, dipping to the south-east; one pipe of lead ore produced 4000 tangut are rage depth of 40 fathoms, in a short time, and, it is to be hoped, will preve prelime far below.

in length, dipping to the south-east; one pipe of lead ore produced accordance far below.

Leaving the south end of the sext, we now proceed to the northern extremit, and the sext, we now proceed to the northern extremit, who it joins with the Roman Gravels; there is a distance from the boundary line is the workings of three-quarters of a mile, intersected by a variety of known minus but all in maiden ground.

Passing through the Roman Gravels into the Grit sext, there is a level called the wind and the sext and form new works. This level has now been driven 200 mile in the Grit sext; and form new works. This level has now been driven 200 mile in the Grit sext; the first veils reached was the Lady Well, and cutting into apper in the Grit sext; the first veils reached was the Lady Well, and cutting into apper in under water. In advance of this the level has been driven 200 mile, to discuss the weins, which have been reported of a promising character, and a pit is shaing, all placed that an engine would unwater these veins as well as those of Lady Well, and is hoped the result will establish an entire new work. There is kind, and is hoped the result will establish an entire new work. There is kind, and is a portant feature in which to establish new works.

It is now necessary to inform the public of the present position of the country had been an entire work of the present company purchased the remainder of the same would expire in three years, for £5000. The plant has cost the present company would expire in three years, for £5000. The plant has cost the present company in the present company, and then were work was inspected by some of the first mining suttorities of the present desired in skill and judgment the operations of the present company, as for any the was inspected by some of the first mining suttorities of the present company, and their was inspected by some of the first mining suttorities of the present company, and the was inspected by some of the first mining suttorities of the present company is

It should be mentioned that there were several covices of the control of company.

1. To sink the South vein shaft; this was done, and the ore is not a preducing the vein is going down atronger, and may come in sgain as productive a size.

2. A considerable sum has been expended in sinking the shaft at Squiller shaft of condation built up for an engine, with a view to driving under the grassipate of dipping to the south, but the drive is left unaccomplished.

3. At the north end of the Squiller vein, where it forms a justice with size vein, above which it was so productive, though that ground was intuited is left under 40 fathoms deeper, it was not done.

4. A most important drive was in progress by the last company, whe bent filled and the present company continued it 40 fathoms energy, an allowance of small and the present company continued it 40 fathoms energy imperiate.

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to the half half want of, is and, and, and, first lesses out to the three three three way and level half level level level half level level level level half level level level half level level level level half level level level half level le

and the present company continued it 40 fathoms more; an allowance of more is wanted to accomplish the object of unwatering this very imperiate the mine—the reaching of a large swallow, caused by so many wise means and the state of the first of the large quantity of ore raised from the 80 fathoms deep. The above drive, if completed, would be 40 lathoms does ever has been worked; this to left unaccomplished. Then, at the north off as they have extended. It may be seen that all the objects were not which was to drive from the 90 fathom level, at South vein, into the planned, but none of them carried out. There is one exception to the above are 20 fathoms overhead, and soing down stronger.

The present company, with a limited capital, which they do not laised in the state of the planned of the planned of the state o

S LATE QUARRIES AN INVESTILL

By JOHN BOWER, Esq., D.C.L., Barries Company (Limited).

London: Published at the MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Feedback, Ec, and by all booksellers and newsagenis.

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Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inservenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the sest year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly field on rectific: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

filed on receipts:

Dess Coal Exist Mear London?—I have been anxiously expecting some further evicose to begiven of the 9-ft, coal seam at Shoreham Harbour, the verification of whose
desset to begiven of the 9-ft, coal seam at Shoreham Harbour, the verification of whose
dessets are used to be made. For my
existence would do much to induce searches for it elsewhere to be made. For my
existence would do much to induce searches for it elsewhere to be made. For my
existence will be made to the coal I might be induced
to change my opinion, and become—An Investor.

own part, I am specifications and samples of the coal i migut or induced especially would seed farther particulars and samples of the coal i migut or induced especially would not provide the coal induced by Mr. J. Ramsbottom, of the Railway Works at Crewe, setal has been patented by Mr. J. Ramsbottom, of the Railway Works at Crewe, setal has been patented by Mr. J. Ramsbottom, of the Railway Works at Crewe, setal has been patented by Mr. J. Ramsbottom been suitable material. There can be little doubt that the sphetes, &c., of metal or other suitable material. There can be little doubt that the sphetes, &c., of metal or other suitable material. There can be little doubt that the sphetes, &c., of metal or other suitable material. There can be little doubt that the sphete fig. I knowledge the sphete first the set of the sphete shade of the sphete shade of the sphetes intended of applying the heat directly alwands is to be derived by heating the spheres intended of applying the heat directly alwands is to be derived by heating the spheres intended of applying the heat directly alwands is to be derived bout I part in 30 of air, previously to supplying the concal gas, to the extent of about I part in 30 of air, previously to supplying the concal gas, to the extent of about 1 part in 30 of air, previously to supplying the concal gas, to the extent of about 1 part in 30 of air, previously to supplying the concal gas, to the extent of about 1 part in 30 of air, previously to supplying the concal gas, to the extent of about 1 part in 30 of air, previously to supplying the concal gas, to the extent of about 1 part in 30 of air, previously to supplying the concal gas, to the extent of about 1 part in 30 of air, previously to supplying the concal gas, to the extent of about 1 part in 30 of air, previously to supplying the concal gas, to the extent of about 1 part in 30 of air, previously to supplying the concal gas to the extent of about 1 part the second previously to supplying the concal gas to the extent of about 1 part

presult, and thus enable from now workness to be reached by the resonance process.—To
SEC IN WALES—THE ST. DAYLD'S RAHWAY.—In his report in the Journal of Satur
SEC IN Arthur Dean, reporting upon the Vigra and Clogan Mines, writes that at
his heavy work will be completed by the end of the seek, which I think must be at
the heavy work will be completed by the end of the seek, which I think must be at
the form of the end of the year, for I opine that he has got the heaviest part of the work
erre for the end of the year, for I opine that he has got the heaviest part of the work
what he was the present the present

will explain his meaning introduction and continuit.—A SHAREHOLDER.

CANADNACK.—I should feel obliged if someone would inform me what has been the result of the winding-up of this mine, which transaction was to take place many months since. I have applied to the pursers (Mesers. Pike and Son) for information, but have received no reply.—Ruo.

but have received no reply.—RHO.

The Dake and the Ecrox Mines.—I have frequently heard the name of the Ec Mine as being in proximity to and having many features in common with the I Mine, ad as a mine yielding an extraordinary quantity of ore, but have never any attempt to estimate even an approximative quantity and value of such ore. She assume that the second of the property o

THE DALE MINING COMPANY.

WHEAL NEPTUNE AND TOLVADDEN.—Will you allow me space to say that, as a sibble in Tolvadden Mine, I think the suggestion of "Eastward Ho!," in last w Joarnal, worthy the serious consideration of my fellow-shareholders.—A Holder Sixt Shares: Goginian, Aberystetth, Oct. 23.

holder in Tolvadoen Antie, 1 to the company of the washington to the control of c

GERT WHERE METAL.—"C. R. H." (Torquay).—The company being registered under the Companies Act, 1862, the whole of the information sought can be obtained direct from the office; whilst the introduction of aliusions to one whose name "C. R. H." states "nowhere appeared in the prospectus" deprives us of any justification for instring this letter. It is to be regretted that there should be cause of complant that the agents' reports are not regularly published, and we trust this mention of it will have the desired effect. A copy of the register, or any part of it, can be demanded under Clause 32 of the Act, and there are heavy penalties for refusal to supply it; the cest of the information would not exceed a few shillings, and would give the number of shares held by their directors. The accounts up to the last general meeting must be forwarded to the Registera, and can be inspected for 1s. These must be verified before they are registered.

MISERAL RIGHTS.—Es clay for making fire-bricks, and clay which is suitable for a content of the content of

MERCAL RIGHTS.—Is clay for making fire-bricks, and clay which is suitable for making common bricks, classified as minerals?—JONES.——[Yes.]

IRBH MINING.—Having read in the Journal of last and previous weeks remarks on the mineral wealth of Ireland, especially of the Trinity. Tassen, and Coolartra Mines, it appears strange that such rich mining properties should remain so long unobserved, but as you have mentioned that the silence which prevade the operations at some of the mises is with a view to prevent undue speculation, and to render the undertakings more of an investment, is, no doubt, the correct solution of the privacy. This feature may in some measure be right, but it would be doing more justice to the interest of Irish mining, and to the Investing part of the public, to have minute details of all companies operations published through the ordinary medium—the Mining Journal. Such a mode of procedure when the property medium—the Mining Journal, such as the could not in any way render the shares of mining companies speculative property.—Investors: Glasgow, Oct. 24.

Share Dalardo.—We never interfers in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we

Dalaino.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we mend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broke through business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latterr appear in twritising columns.

THE MINING JOURNAL Bailway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, OCTOBER 28, 1865.

THE COPPER SMOKE QUESTION.

THE COPPER SMOKE QUESTION.

In connection with the utilisation of copper smoke there is one important point which has been to a great extent overlooked—the economising of the fact by which that smoke is made; and in all the improvements which have been proposed no one has, until now, proposed to do more than make each calciner do its own work. Mr. ARTHUR BANKART, however, proposes so to arrange his calciners as to economise fuel, and at the same time extract every particle of copper or sulphur contained in the ore. To ensure the introduction of an invention, and to lead to reasonable hopes that such introduction will be attended with success, it is desirable that the inventor should be thoroughly acquainted with the processes at present in use, and that he should well have kept in view the utilisation, as far as possible, of existing constructions. An arrangement of calciners in which these circumstances have been carefully attended to has just been patented by Mr. ARTHUR BANKART, of Braughing, Herts, who claims that be can purify the noxious gases in a simple manner after the sulphuric acid has been obtained, and that the coal smoke never touches the ore. One great recommendation of Mr. BANKART's process is that the ore does not require to be ground, but can be as easily calcined in the usual state by this method as by the ordinary one; it, therefore, does away with the necessity of having extra plant for grinding. Besides this, he remarks the block of nine calciners and boiler are heated by three furnaces; and he to the calciners, thus a saving of two-thirds of the consumption of fuel and half the labour is effected, which is a considerable item, and are and and the state of the consumption of fuel and half the labour is effected, which is a considerable item, and are a supplement on the calciners and so a consumption of fuel and half the labour is effected, which is a considerable item, and are a consumption of fuel and half the labour is effected, which is a considerable item, and are a considerable item. to the calciners, thus a saving of two-thirds of the consumption of fuel and half the labour is effected, which is a considerable item; and another advantage is that the workmen have nothing new to learn in this method of calcining over the ordinary one. Another advantage, not to be lost sight and, all the fires verging into one stack, a vest earlier official that the consumption of the constraint of the calcining over the ordinary one. Another advantage, not to be lost sight calcining over the ordinary one. Another advantage, not to be lost sight and, all the first verging into one stack, a vast saving is effected in the first construction of the block; and the walls being of cast-iron, perforated—each wall in one or two pieces, as the case may be—it very materially lessess thereby the expense in repairing, as the walls have only to be lifted out of their places, and replaced by fresh ones. Cast-iron walls will last nearly, if not quite, as long as the brick linings of the present calciners, whils the worn-out walls are readily saleable as old iron, as they never lasten melted metal: worn-out bricks, on the contrary, are worthless. In describing his invention he states that a block of nine calciners and tense furnaces, to be built coffin-shaped, as per engraving, with feet to centre, so that the flues shall be arranged in order that the copper smoke shall pass direct into the retort, and the carbonic acid and colouring mathes into coal smoke shall pass by itself from the fire compartment into may injured or discoloured. Over one of the furnaces he places a boiler, vanit, through the costre of the cast-iron flue, in the middle of the block, level with its surface, for creating sufficient draught to drive the copper

ESTRIS E.C. Std

smoke through the retort. There is sufficient draught to carry the coal smoke by means of the stack. The floor of the calciner is of cast-iron plates, lapping on each other by halves, so that an even surface is presented, and rests on the ledges arranged for that purpose, on the cast-iron perforated walls. The trap-doors for rabbling the calcined ores into the vault are iron boxes, fixed flush with the calciner floor, through the floor of the fire compartment, so that there is an unintervanted exit for the ore

perforated walls. The trap-doors for rabbling the calcined ores into the vault are iron boxes, fixed flush with the calciner floor, through the floor of the fire compartment, so that there is an uninterrupted exit for the ore from the calciner floor straight to the vault. The floor of the fire compartment rests on the vaults. The floor as a caranged that on either side there is a cast-iron cheek 2½ inches thick, the whole length of the furnace, rising sufficiently high to form a good bed of fire, and placed 8 in. away from the upper-walls. These upper walls are of cast-iron, solid, to prevent the fire from playing into the calciner.

The fire passes down the sides of the solid walls, through the perforated walls of the fire compartment under each calciner, the fire always passing under the centre calciner before finding its way into the stack, through a flue under that calciner. The retort is formed of iron, the size of the flue at one end, and gradually lessens as it approaches the worm; it should be from 20 to 30 fs. in length, but its actual length will greatly depend on the height of the water for cooling the worm, as if the water comes from a height it will not be required to be so long as if it came from the level ground. The steam and copper smoke pass through the retort to the worm, where they condense in the shape of sulphuric acid, and the uncondensible gases, such as sulphuretted hydrogen and sulphurous acid, pass from last coil but one of the worm through a pipe into a cast-iron box by the side of the worm tank, fitted with a lid, which can be fastened on and removed at pleasure. This box is filled with oxide of iron, which completely holds in subjection the above gases, exactly on the principle of purifying coal gas, which is by far the simplest plan, as by applying the usual litmus, or other test-papers, to the top on the lid it is at once ascertained if the purifier is too highly charged to purify any more, in which case the lid is removed, and the oxide of iron taken out, the box being refilled

to be used again. The gases are so completely held in subjection in the purifier that no smell whatever would be detected from the pipe near its surface. The sulphuric acid drains from the worm into a leaden tank just under it, from which it is drawn off.

In case the worm should ever foul by the small particles of copper or arsenic lodging, it is arranged that the steam should be cut off from the boiler into the retort; and the cock of the steam-pipe, on its first coil, should be turned on, by which the full power of the steam is used as a cleanser, driving everything before it into the tank or other receptacle.

Mr. Bankart has also arranged, that when the ore is finished calcining, and has been drawn through the trapsinto the vaults, and when water has been thrown on it as is usual, that the noxious gases, which are evolved in considerable quantities, are carried off by the means of a flue at the foot of the vault, in the centre calciner flue, where it passes into the re-tort with the copper smoke. This vault flue is fitted with a door, with a strong spring, with a handle from the door extending to outside of vault, with a hitch by means of which it fastens when the vault is clear, the man lifts the handle, and the door springs back again and closes the flue. The worm is of earthenware, the diameter of the pipe being 9 in., and that of the coil 4 feet; and as it is proposed to have five coils, there would be about 200 feet of cooling surface for condensing the smoke and steam. The quantity of steam used is only just sufficient to create a draught for the smoke through the comparatively small aperture of the retort, so that the steam is thoroughly impregnated with the sulphuric acid under the most favourable circumstances. most favourable circumstances.

IMPROVED BLASTING POWDER.

IMPROVED BLASTING POWDER.

Some interesting experiments have recently been made in Belgium, France, and Germany, with an improved blasting powder, specially intended for mining purposes, and recently introduced into this country by Messrs. Schäffer and Budenberg, of Buckau-Magdeburg and Manchester. The powder consists, as usual, of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal, but with the addition of certain vegetable and mineral matters, patented by one of the inventors, and is claimed to have two great recommendations—it leaves scarcely any smoke behind it, and its power, compared with the best blasting powders hitherto in use, is from 50 to 60 per cent, greater, so that its application could not fail to be attended with great economical advantage, whilst it would secure at the same time increased health to the miner, and the more speedy prosecution of the underground works, which would be no longer interfered with by the penetrating amoke which has berefore been so general. The selling price of the powder would not be higher than that of the powder would not be higher than that of the powder would not be higher than that of the powder would not be higher than that of the powder would not be higher than that of the powder would not be higher than that of the powder would not be higher than that of the powder would not be higher than that of the powder would not be higher than that of the powder would not be higher than that of the powder would not be higher than that of the powder would not be higher than that of the powder would not be higher than that of the powder would not be higher than that of the powder would not be higher than that of the powder would not be higher than that of the powder would not be higher than the powder of the downers and that no greater danger attends the work of the powder of the downers and that the powder of the downers and that no greater danger attends the tender to the formation of the powder of the formation that the probust of the powder of the formation that the probust of the powd

powder of ordinary quality, whilst there was an almost total absence of smoke and smell. Mr. Gernaert details the experiments, and concludes by remarking that by way of resums, with regard to blasting in the mines, there is cause to admit, from the experiments made under his direction, that Messrs. Schiffer and Budenberg's powder has given less smoke, and that less noxious, than ordinary powder; and that the new powder used under suitable conditions, considering the nature of the rook, the depth of the hole, and the weight of the burden, gives results more satisfactory than those obtainable with ordinary blasting powders. It appears that the whole of the experiments were made with the quality which the inventors designate "slow powder," and that its use does not necessitate any special or unusual arrangements.

DETECTION OF FIRE-DAMP.—It appears that Mr. G. F. ANSELL, to whose invention reference has already been made, has just returned from a visit to several collieries in the North, where he has had an opportunity of practically testing his Indicator. The success is complete; the instrument has proved in practice capable of detecting and indicating in a man-ner intelligible to the meanest collier the presence of even 1 per cent. of fire-damp in any given spot in the pit. The objection which was raised to Mr. ANSELL's invention—that after the instrument had once been acted upon by a fouling of the atmosphere the pointer would not return to its original zero—appears to be groundless. In practice the indication is made as frequently as required, even if it be several times in a minute, and after each indication the pointer returns to its normal position, ready to indicate afresh. The indicator is used with quite as great facility, and requires no greater care in its use than the DAVY lamp, but there is this important difference, that whilst the lamp will not indicate less than a dangerous quanence, that whilst the lamp will not indicate less than a dangerous quanence.

Profitable Railways.—There is a little group of Northern railways—the Whitehaven, Cleator, and Egremont, the Whitehaven and Furness, and the Whitehaven Junction—which are largely dependent on metallurgical pursuits, and which have proved exceedingly lucrative to the shareholders. First, with regard to the Whitehaven, Cleator, and Egremont. In 1857, the dividend was 6½ per cent.; in 1858, 7 per cent.; in 1850, 10 per cent.; in 1861, 10 per cent.; in 1862, 10 per cent.; in 1863, 13½ per cent.; in 1864, 13 per cent.; in 1858, the Whitehaven and Furness divided 1½ per cent.; in 1859, 2½ per cent.; in 1864, 6½ per cent.; in 1864, 13½ per cent.; in 1864, 13½ per cent.; in 1864, 13½ per cent.; in 1855, 2½ per cent.; in 1864, 7½ per cent.; in 1855, 4½ per cent.; in 1854, 4½ per cent.; in 1855, 2½ per cent.; in 1856, 8½ per cent.; in 1862, 6½ per cent.; in 1863, 8½ per cent.; in 1864, 16½ per cent.; in 1863, 8½ per cent.; and in 1864, 16½ per cent. The entire amount of capital engaged in these three lines is about 1,000,000%.

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE STEAM COAL.

The coalowners of the Northumberland and Durham district, a few years since, succeeded in dividing with South Wales the monopoly for supplying the Government with steam coal. It was then satisfactorily demonstrated that all that is necessary to secure good results with North Country coal is to employ a furnace of somewhat special construction. The success which attended this discovery having been the means of placing the North Country coal on the Admiralty List, induced those engaged in the Manchester district coal trade to seek a similar privilege for themselves. In connection with these agitations, it should be considered that the actual advantage arising from business connections with the Admiralty is comparatively small, but that a large number of coal consumers estimate the value of coal not by its heating powers, or other good qualities, but by the position which it is accorded by the Government officials who have the compilation of the Admiralty List, and also regard the list as infallible, it is obviously to the interest of the producer to obtain a place therein. The spirited manner in which the South Lancashire and Cheshire Coal Association conduct business undertaken by them is familiar to the readers of the Journal; and the Kirkless Hall Works seem to be the natural centre, through the energy and liberality of Mr. Lancaster, for the develop-The coalowners of the Northumberland and Durham district, a few

Association conduct business undertaken by them is familiar to the readers of the Journal; and the Kirkless Hall Works seem to be the natural centre, through the energy and liberality of Mr. LANCASTER, for the development of anything calculated to advance the interests of the trade generally, so that it will not be surprising that in the important experiments now to be made with the view of securing the coal in which the association are interested, the Kirkless Works are chosen as the scene of operations. The superintendence of the experiments has been placed in the hands of Dr. Thomas Richardson, whose efforts contributed so much to the success of the North Country coal being recognised by the Admiralty, and Mr. L. E. Fletcher, of the Manchester Association for the Prevention of Steam-Boiler Explosions, and the result to be anticipated from the experiments can scarcely be over-estimated, since it is intended not only to test the coal, but to ascertain the comparative value of the different kinds of steam-boilers manufactured and in use in Lancashire.

In connection with the experiments, the Association have spared no expense in making the arragements, having not only provided a boiler, a fac simile of the experimental boiler in use at the Devonport Dockyard, but obtained three others of the ordinary Lancashire mill pattern. Messrs. Hicks, of Bolton, whose reputation is very high in the district, have constructed and forwarded one gratuitously to Kirkless Hall, for the purposes of the trial; and Messrs. Clayton, of Preston, have supplied one on the same conditions; the third being purchased by the Association. One of Green's economisers has likewise been furnished gratuitously by the proprietor, the Steam-Boiler Association undertaking its erection. By the courtesy of the chief engineer of Devonport Dockyard, Mr. Weeks, the chief stoker there, will have charge of the boilers and firing throughout the progress of the trial, so that an amount of information may be anticipated in the report which will be of the gr

BRICKMAKING AS AN INVESTMENT.

BRICKMAKING AS AN INVESTMENT.

"YOU ARE A BRICK" is becoming old-fashioned as a compliment, but it is still a favourite commendation, not only with our fast young men, but also with "all sorts of men," who accommodate their phraseology to the ways of the world. We wonder what the origin of this phrase is. Some account for it in a manner too ludicrous to believe, and hardly anyone can make an attempt to explain it at all. We fancy it must be analogous to the expression occurring in old Celtic manuscripts, in which the eulogy is pronounced upon certain kings, chiefs, warriors, bards, &c., "he was a rock." A rock, in old Oriental and Celtic writings, is the most common emblem of firmness, stability, solidity, and sublimity; a man of resolute mind, stable in his purposes, enduring and patient, with a generally magnanimous aspect of character, was called "a rock." No doubt it is in this spirit that a man of modern type, but of similar stamp, is called "a brick," and why not—does not the simile fit? A brick is useful and ornamental; it is, where employed, just the right thing in the right place, and a man who is "the right man in the right place" may, therefore, very naturally be called "a brick." He just fits into things, appears as if he were where he ought to be, looks, as an Irishman would say, "warm" and comfortable, proves himself useful in sustaining the fabric of society, and is, "on the whole," "a jolly good fellow." This is a brick. What good things bricks must be to put us so much in mind of the superior qualities, especially those most in connection with practical usefulses and social enjoyment. Well, they are good things; we never could get on without them. Our houses, haggards, factories, furnaces, killas, chimesys, sewers, causeways, viaducts, aqueducts, barracks, public buildings, and even palaces, are sometimes exclusively, always mainly, built of bricks. The marble, granite, limestone, sandstone, the rock in multifation qualities is useful and in demand; but brick is foremost in utility. We can gene

pany in the field of commerce? Of making many oriests, as of "making ingly soons, there is no end." Where do they all go to? There are vast regions of brick fields around the metropolis and in the provinces. Is there a market for all their produce? Alasi we are badly off for bricks, notwithstanding all the clay that is monded into such useful forms. How does that come to pass? Why, the demand is beyond the supply, great as the latter is, and is likely to continue to be so during the life of the present generation. The progress of building in the metropolis and all our great centres of commerce has been immense, yet houses are scarce, and rents rising, although they have already exceeded all reasonable calculations of what they ought to be, in proportion to other items of either household or business expenditure. In some of the subarts of London, especially in the west, rents have increased in 10 years nearly 50 per cent. If material could be obtained, building would go on with even water progress, but it is common for contractors, by their orders, to be in advance of the manufacturers two years, not unfrequently three years, and sometimes even more. Nor is this state of things likely to cease. In the neighbourhood of London, especially westward, scores and feores of vast streets of spiendid houses are projected. Over large areas of London the old buildings are pronounced decaying, as unsuitable to modern requisites, and are to be replaced by new colifices. The railways are girdling the circumference and penetrating the heart of London, and a Cheraliways are girdling the circumference and penetrating the heart of London, and a cheralivays are girdling the circumference and penetrating the heart of London, and a cheralival and hopeful concerning our material resources and penetrating the heart of London, and a cheralival and hopeful concerning our material resources and penetrating the heart of London, and a cheralival and hopeful concerning our material resources and penetrating the heart of London, and a cheral

that in order to accomplish this our architects demand more bricks. As the Israelites in Goshan cried out for straw to make bricks, so the architects and builders of to-day in Goshan cried out for straw to make bricks, so the architects and builders of to-day answer our plaint as to damp, and insecure, and fitney, and inconvenient houses, by the cry of more bricks. Let us, if passible, by all means have them, and welcome every public company which promises to contribute to the desideratum. If we can get the elay, and work it to a profit, it is to be supposed we shall have the companies. There is a wide area of material at Arundel, and no doubt it can be constructed into this deserption of building appliance, with wast advantage to the proprietors. The engineers report that six millions of bricks per year can be produced, and the directors have already found a single contractor ready to take the whole at an extra price, if promptly supplied to him. There seems in this circumstance, and the guarantee of 15 per cent, such encouragement to investors as will hardly be lost sight of.

Everyone who choose can test the cost of production to his own satisfaction, as the work is definite and certain, in a manner which can hardly be the case with any other manufacture. It is easy to calculate thickness and erea of city, to judge of its quality, the cost of working, and the amount of produce. There is no room for uncertainty in such case; it partakes in nothing of the character of a speculation, as everything can be demonstrated beforehand by any competent engineer or practical brickmaker of experience. The undertaking, and all similar enterprises, are undoubtedly entitled to that soccess and proceparity which in the nature of things they may so reasonably expect and are so likely to realise.

DUBLIN EXHIBITION-No. V.

If the anticipations of Messrs. CARRETT, WARRINGTON, and STURGEON, in respect to their patent Self-Acting Coal-Cutter, be hereafter realised, the estimate of Sir William Armstrong that, with its usual consumption of about 90,000,000 tons annually, England would cease in about two centres. turies to be a coal-producing country, seems likely to be set at naught, inasmuch as Sir William did not take into calculation those important coal deposits—at great depths—which have been hitherto considered inaccesdeposits—at great depths—which have been hitherto considered inaccessible, but which the above gentlemen state can be worked without much difficulty by the aid of their machine; this, however, has all yet to be tried. A working model of this machine has been just introduced into the Exhibition, but subsequently to the awards being declared, and it has not in consequence been examined by the jurors. This machine is intended to perform the operation of holing or under-cutting more efficiently than has been hitherto done, and it will be, perhaps, better understood by alluding to the means previously adopted for the carrying out of this operation. Owing to the great risk to human life under the old system of hand-labour, and to other important considerations, various attempts have been from owing to the great risk to human life under the old system of hand-labour, and to other important considerations, various attempts have been from time to time made, as is well-known, to provide efficient machinery for this most severe and dangerous part of the colliers' work, but those machines hitherto introduced have been arranged to be worked or guided entirely by the hand of an attendant, who has had a particular operation to perform for every stroke of the cutter, and for every movement of the machine as it progressed forward, and which necessarily rendered the success of its working entirely dependent upon his skill, dexterity, and goodwill. Several other inconveniences have been also experienced, as, for instance, the great amount of labour required in advancing the machine up an incline at the same time that the other operations for cutting and releasing the cutter have had to be performed with unremitting accuracy and precision; and there was this insurmountable objection, also, that these machines, having to be worked along and followed by the man in attendance, were entirely unadapted for use in very thin coal seams, where the advantages of machine-cutting would be most felt. To obviate these disadvantages, several endeavours have been made from time to time to render the coalcutter self-acting in all its operations, but as the action of all these self-acting movements has been based upon the supposed regularity in the length of stroke, which in reality is constantly varying by the cutter coming in contact with pyrites and hard substances in the coal, and as the cutter is, moreover, liable to fasten or wedge itself tight in the coal, the self-acting machines have been constantly getting into trouble, and coming to a standatill every two or three strokes. Messrs. Carrett, Warrington, and Sturgeon state that the improved arrangements introduced by them are the result of a careful study of the whole question, and of a long and elaborate course of experiments, which have led to the development of their m geon state that the improved arrangements introduced by them are the result of a careful study of the whole question, and of a long and elaborate course of experiments, which have led to the development of their machine, which they describe as perfectly self-acting and self-adapting, independent of all attendance, and workable in the thinnest coal seams. It will cut, it is stated, in hard coal at the rate of 40 yards an hour, finishing the work to its full depth (one yard), and completing it in a single course. While cutting the machine is designed to remain stationary until the full depth is attained; it will then, by means of an ingenious contrivance, commence of its own accord to draw itself forward along a chain, stopping, whenever the cutter meets with obstructions, to repeat its strokes or blows until the catting the machine is designed to remain stationary until the fall depth is attained; it will then, by means of an ingenious contrivance, commence of its own accord to draw itself forward along a chain, stopping, whenever the cutter meets with obstructions, to repeat its strokes or blows until the cutter meets with obstructions, to repeat its strokes or blows until the cutter has penetrated to the required depth. The valve motion is arranged on a similar principle to that of Sturgeon's patent steam-hammer—next alluded to—so as to take effect in either a long or a short stroke. By means of an eccentric, moreover, a compound motion is applied to the pick or cutter, which imparts a sudden movement to it when buried in the coal, the effect of which is to loosen the cutter under any state of circumstances, and facilitate its withdrawal from the coal bed by the action of the engine. The machine is also greatly simplified by the truck or carriage used in the existing machines being dispensed with, and which is effected by mounting the bearings of the axis directly on the cylinder itself, which thus, in a manner, becomes the carriage. The machine, on the whole, appears simple, and easily managed, but its efficiency has yet to be fully tested.

The improved Steam-Hammer of Mr. STURGEON, just alluded to, and for which he has obtained a prize medal, is exhibited in the Court for machinery in motion. It possesses patent self-acting and self-adjusting gear, but its peculiar feature is that the valve gear is so arranged as to take effect immediately after the contact of the hammer with the material, no matter how rapidly the length of stroke requires to be varied to suit the variations in the thickness of the material operated upon. The blow, moreover, is delivered at every stroke, with the full force of the steam above the piston, unchecked by any back pressure on the under side, by which means the hammer is rendered capable of giving a rapid succession of heavy self-acting blows, each equal in effect to the solid blow obt

admission of steam on the underside for the return stroke before the hammer came in contact with the material, the hammer in consequence giving only an elastic instead of a dead blow; and, secondly, the valve motions were required to be adjusted and re-adjusted by the attendant as fast as the thickness of the material varied on the sarvil. Owing to these and other serious objections the opinion began to gain ground that, all things considered, hand-worked hammers were practically better suited for general work than self-acting steam-hammers, and in most of the principal workshops the self-acting hammers were in consequence altered, so as to be worked entirely by hand. Notwithstanding all this, however, it was still admitted that a self-acting hammer, free from the objections which had been advanced, would be of great advantage and importance in the iron trade, especially from the greater amount of work which it could be made to perform when compared with a hand-hammer, as by the great concentration of power obtained the workman would be enabled to complete a piece of work in a single heat, which otherwise would require two or more work in a si heats; thus saving the steam-power required to drive the fan, preventing deterioration of the iron, as also loss of men's time in waiting for each heat, and causing less consumption of fuel to each forging, besides which the fire would be the sooner set at liberty for other work. The required advantages Mr. Sturgeon claims for his hammer, which, although the oving weight is only 1 cwt., will, he states, strike a blow equal in effect

esrs. Wm. Muin and Co., of Manchester, and 10, John-street, Adelphi Messrs. W.M. MUIR and Co., of Manchester, and 10, John-street, Adelphi, London, exhibit, amongst other interesting machines, a remarkable fine 6-in. Centre Double-Geared Self-Acting Screw Cutting Foot Lathe. It contains patent double treadles, with improved anti-friction and external crank and chain rolling motion. Also, change wheels, and a full complement of chucks and driving-plates to suit. The cranks are fixed a top-posite centres, and with well-balanced treadles the lathe can be started from any point by the foot, besides which the workman is enabled to get the full benefit of any additional help when found necessary. The mandrel runs in conical hardened steel bearings, with a new reversing motion to the tail-pin, so as to enable screws to be slid or cut either left or right handed without changing the wheels or stopping the lathe. The compound slide rest is, moreover, fitted up with a very ingenious contrivance for the purpose of enabling the tool to be drawn out quickly, which it need hardly be observed is a great advantage in screw cutting, as the operator

can thus adjust his cut to the greatest certainty. In the other machines exhibited by this firm are comprised an excellent drilling-machine, a fine surface plate, and some highly-manufactured specimens of engineers' tools, but the lathe is the great object of interest. The Jurors, it need hardly be said, have awarded a medal to the Messrs. Muir.

be said, have awarded a medal to the Messrs. Muir.

Some specimens of Engineers' Tools are also exhibited by Messrs. Call.,

Halôt, and Co., of Brussels, consisting of a self-acting sliding, surfacing,
and screw cutting gap-lathe; and two smaller-sized lathes, without gaps.

There is likewise a self-acting shaping-machine, with traversing head
stock, and similar improvements to those shown in the same kind of a machine belonging to Messrs. Sharp, Stewart, and Co., of Manchester. A
radial drilling-machine also exhibited by the above firm bears a strong
resemblance to the radial drill shown in the London Exhibition of 1862,
by Messrs. P. Fairbairn and Co. A medal has been, however, awarded
to Messrs. Cail, Halôt, and Co. by the Jurors.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW, Oct. 25.—The high price of money, political changes, and "Strikes" of miners, following in fast succession, make no permanent impression here on the market for minerals, as, in spite of them all, the rates keep advancing. This is peculiar, and can only be accounted for by the fact that every ton of iron which is ordered is in immediate demand, and must be held come a change of the control of the con must be had, even at enhanced prices. The Shipbuilding Trade of the Clyde is also very brisk, and new contracts are being signed every week. Two steamers, of 700 tons each, are to be built by Duncan and Co., of Port Glasgow, which are to be engined by Rankine and Blackmore, of Greenock; and Messrs. Burns and Co., of Glasgow, are to have their Belfast fleet augmented by a new paddle-wheel steamer of 800 tons, from the building yard of Messrs. Caird and Co., Greenock.

This will make the 133d vessel this firm have had built for them since they companeed by sinces. yard of Messrs. Caird and Co., Greenock. This will make the 133d vessel this firm have had built for them since they commenced business, in 1824, and evinces a success, perhaps, unequalled by any single firm in the world. I may also mention that the very swift paddle-steamer, Roe, built by Messrs. Caird and Co., last year, for Messrs. Burns, for their Clyde and Belfast mail service, has been sold to the Midland Railway Company for their connection with Morecambe, to run in conjunction with the Shelburn and Electric

e shipment of Pig-Iron last week from the Scotch ports, for the week ending Oct. 23, are 14,088 tons, against 9868 tons last year. Total this year, 568,448 tons; increase, 37,988 tons. There has been considerable animation in this market during the past week, and prices have steadily advanced from 57s. 6d. to 59s. cash, which was freely paid yesterday, also 59s. 4\frac{1}{2}d. one month, and 60s. 3d. three months. To-day we have bad a sudden fall of almost 1s. per ton, caused by the sudden revival in the demand for money; 58s. 9d. to 58s. 1\frac{1}{2}d. cash; 59s. to 58s. 6d. one month constitute for moreovery Makers, inc. No. 1, 57s. 64. to 57s. 9d. No. 2

a sudden fall of almost 1s, per ton, caused by the sudden revival in the demand for money; 58s. 9d. to 58s. 13d. cash; 59s. to 58s. 6d. one month accepted for warrants. Makers' iron, No. 1, 57s. 6d. to 57s. 9d.; No. 3, 56s. 9d. to 57s.; Gartsherrie, 67s.; Coltness, 68s.

For Manufactured Iron the trade is firmer, and the market has increased in strength. Common Bars are in demand, and buyers are now disposed to contract for forward delivery—a feature which has not characterised this market for the last couple of years. Second-class bars, which were quoted last week at 7l. 10s., are bought at that figure, but some makers are not now inclined to sell, unless at an advance of from 2s. 6d. to 5s. per ton. Shipbuilding iron remains as last noticed. The prices are—First brand common bars, 8l.; second ditto, 7l. 10s. to 7l. 15s.; nailrods, 8l. to 8l. 10s.; angle-iron, 7l. 17s. 6d. to 9l.; plates, 9l. to 11l. Coals are in brisk demand for home consumption, but we have nearly got finished with shipments to the North of Europe and British America, so that the output will now be available for home demand. The shipments to yesterday were 23,500 tons, against 19,000 tons same week last year.

Last week the employee's (250) of the Alioa Coal Company struck work for a rise of 1s. per day, and a deputation was appointed to wait upon the manager, who informed them that they were willing to pay an advance, but did not name the sum. The men have commenced work again, but have resolved that if they do not get 6d. per day increase, they will strike for a higher advance. The Clackmannan colliers are out on strike for an increase, and as they have to give up the keys of their bouses before receiving their wages, the scenes enacted at Cramington are entirely avoided.

Last week 200 mill-workers to proceed to the same destination. The wages, however, are not marvellously tempting, nevertheless they are receiving numerous applications. Messers, Bruce and Cunninghame, the eminent railway engineers, are at present stying down the route fo

resent laying down the route for an extension of the Wennyss Bay Railway to Large. "we companies are also said to be lu the field, who are likely to seek to actiond the lines to Gourock, which may have some effect on the development of the copper mine artially worked, on the heights behind that village; and as the bay is beautifully shall ered, may hasten the construction of docks, which would be the making of the piace.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

Oct. 26.—The South Wales Iron Trade continues in a satisfactory state, and pretty nearly the same has to be reported this week as last. There is no paucity of orders either in the market or on the books of makers, and hence it is that a decidedly hopeful and encouraging feeling prevails. The Alabama difficulty has caused a slight check in the American demand—that is, both buyers and sellers are desirous of having the reply of the American Government before entering into any very large transactions. It must not be gathered from this that confidence is shaken as to our future relations with the States; on the contrary, it is believed that the little irritation which has occurred will soon pass away. Until, however, the dispute is satisfactorily settled, it must interfere, to a certain extent, with the transactions between the two countries. The railways of the Southern States are, it appears, to be put in thorough working order as soon as possible, and to carry this out it is clear that a large supply of British iron must be obtained. There is no change in the continental enquiry, Russia, Sweden, Italy, Spain, and other countries, being important customers for railway iron. On home account there is a healthy demand. An advance of 2s. 6d. per ton is asked for pigs, and many of tinental enquiry, Russia, Sweden, Italy, Spain, and other countries, being important customers for railway iron. On home account there is a healthy demand. An advance of 2s. 6d. per ton is asked for pigs, and many of the makers do not care even to enter into fresh transactions at this rise. The Tin-plate Trade is brisk, and the exports of charcoal are large. The high rate of discount has caused some home orders to be withheld, but this has not affected the trade. At the quarterly meeting 31s, per box was the price fixed for charcoal IC, delivered at Liverpool, but now 32s, is the quarterior of the leading house.

was the price fixed for charcoal IC, delivered at Liverpool, but now 32s. is the quotation of the leading houses. The stormy weather has interfered with the shipments of coal at the various ports; nevertheless there is a full average trade doing, and the collieries are well employed. The local and inland consumption of house coal is gradually increasing.

Messrs. Wayne and Co. Rebe vale Company, and other private firms, who during the last three or four years have converted their vast establishments into limited liability companies. The Gadlys brands have always stood high in the market, the tron produced being of first-class quality. Should the negociations for the sale of the works prove successful, it appears that important extansions are in contemplation.

The meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Levick and Simpson, Blaina, Cwncelyn, and Coalbrook Vale Works, and of Messrs. F. Levick and Co., London, which was to have been held on the 19th, has been adjourned for a month. Nothing has yet transpired as to what course the inspectors will recommend to be adopted.

The Marshfield Works, Lianelly, have just been further extended by

Cwmeelyn, and Coalbrook Vale works, and of Messrs. F. Levick and Co., London, which was to have been held on the 19th, has been adjourned for a month. Nothing has yet transpired as to what course the inspectors will recommend to be adopted.

The Marshfield Works, Lianelly, have just been further extended by the addition of another extensive forge, with new steam-hammer, which will afford employment to a large number of additional hands. These works, which were only commenced three years ago, are now double their original size, which indicates that the proprietors are spirited nen. The able management of Mr. David Davies has no doubt much to do, as well, with the prosperity of the works.

During the nine months ending Sept. 30 the exports of coal from this port reached 1,081,418 tons; iron, 119,104 tons; preserved coal, 31,180 tons; and coke, 6344 tons. In 1864 the exports for the same period were 1,090,499 tons coal, and 127,351 tons iron; and in 1865, 1,067,885 tons coal, and 136,060 tons iron. The decrease this year, as compared with 1884, was mainly attributable to the falling off in the continental demand during the summer months; and the competition of other ports has also diverted a little of the Aberdare coal traffic. The decrease in the exports of iron was caused by the reduced shipments to America; and a large quantity of iron that was formerly sent out from the local ports to the various foreign markets is now forwarded to Liverpool and London for shipment.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF IRON.—The following is an abstract of the specification filed by Mr. R. F. Crawshay and Mr. J. A. Lowis, Cyfarthfa Ironworks, for improvements in the manufacture of pad-

abstract of the specification filed by Mr. R. F. Crawshay and Mr. J. A. Lewis, Cyfarthfa Ironworks, for improvements in the manufacture of puddled iron bars, and every description of malleable iron:—"The objects sought by this invention are the production of No. 1, or puddled bar iron, direct from the pig, without recourse to the 'finery' process; giving the iron in the puddling for rather bolling), and all subsequent processes, a degree of malleability and strength fully equal, if not superior, to that obtained by the old and more expensive method of introducing the iron into the puddling-furnace, partly in the state of pig-iron, and partly in the state of reference in the process of the state of pig-iron, and partly in the state of work to be done, or the quantity of No. 1 bar, or any class of finished iron, to be procured within a given time. In the manufacture of wrought from cast iron, the end sought is the separation of foreign matters from the iron, and the best process is that which is most efficient and economical, and leaves the particles of the metallic mass in the condition most favourable to the operation of the laws of coheston. The processes bitherto practised have attained this end only partially, and are dependent on the direct action of heat and atmospheric air. The liquefaction in the high temperature of the bolling farnace of the mass operated on, prevents nearly altogether the action of the alms of the air, the surface only being exposed to them, except

when agitated by mechanical means. Here, therefore, is apparent a clean in an according to the professed of the control of the

saiphate of iron and the exide of lead, preducing suddenly a greater liquisacient, when facilitates the separation of all foreign matter."

THE TRADE OF SWANSEA.—The trade of this port has suffered materially from the incorrect reports which have been circulated that yellow fever still provails there. A public meeting of the principal merchang, brokers, &c., has been held this week, when it was resolved that steps should be also proved the matter in its true light before the public, and also communicate win to place the matter in its true light before the public, and also communicate win will no longer be required to produce clean bills of health, and it is expected that the consults of other countries will follow the example. By accretily prevent retended to the Board of Health, it is clearly shown that the bealth of the port has been a most satisfactory state for several weeks.

In the case of the fron and Coal Company prosecution, which was resumed on Tuesday (Mr. Simon for the prosecution, Mr. James for the company), it was argued on behalf of the company that if the ventilation was inadequate the onus lay as much on the inspector as anyone else, because it was his day active to the control of the prosecution of the prosecution of the prosecution of Mr. Bevan, Mr. James referred to the ventilation. In further justification of Mr. Bevan, Mr. James referred to the ventilation. In further justification of Mr. Bevan, Mr. James referred to the ventilation. In further justification of Mr. Bevan, Mr. James referred to the ventilation in Intriber justification of Mr. Bevan, Mr. James referred to the ventilation. In further justification of Mr. Bevan, Mr. James referred to the ventilation. In further justification of Mr. Bevan, Mr. James referred to the ventilation of Mr. Bevan and to be statistical in proportion to the quantity of coal radial protein of the explosion of the college of the public weeting held in grand Jury at the Assiss, who ignored the bill against Mr. Bevan—and to be statistical proportion to the

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM

Ocr. 26.—The weather on the north-east coast continues extremely rough, and consequently the Coal and other trades of the district has been much disturbed, but still the demand for coal and coke is very good. This applies to all kinds of coal, and the demand for manufacturing coal. is quite unprecedented—it cannot, indeed, he supplied at present; the production, therefore, may be expected to increase, and any new project for the winning of additional seams will be hailed with satisfaction. A new

is quite unprecedented—it cannot, indeed, he supplied at present; the poduction, therefore, may be expected to increase, and any new project for the winning of additional seems will be halled with satisfaction. A new opening is talked of in the Team Valley, consequent on the opening of the railway now in course of construction. That is the Les Field Oxteempts have been made lately to open this place out, but these attempts have been made lately to open this place out, but these attempts have failed, as the owner of the surface refused to allow openings to he made. This difficulty, however, is understood to be now overcome, as a piece of freehold land is secured, from which there is access to the Team Valley Railway, and the coal can be conveyed from the various seams to the shafts to be sunk on this freehold land. It is remarkable that hithers the Limited Liability System has been so little applied to the working of collieries. It is, however, understood that the well-known and valuable collieries of Haswell and Shotters are to pass into the hands of a limited company on the 1st of next month, and the extensive works are to be increased by new winnings. A large shaft is shortly to be commenced by the Horton Coal Company for the purpose of winning several workable seams of good quality, although lying at a considerable depth from the surface. Other new sinkings for minerals are talked of. The executor of the late Marchinoness of Londonderry intend to make a new winning few miles west from Sunderland. The Ryhope Coal Company are at present sinking another shaft, in order to increase their already large vari. The evictions were resumed as Cramlington on Friday last, the with being done mainly by men hired at Newcastle, and protected by a large number of policemen; a body of soldiers was also in reserre, but their services were not required, as the men have now come to the determination to leave their houses quietly, and get others where they can. It is melaneboly to that that may of the men and the six children re

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE

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OCT. 26.—There is nothing new as to the state of the Iron Trask, cept that for common bars and plates there is a good demand, although its orders during the last week are said to be a shade quieter; but as engineers one is pretty well supplied this is of little consequence. The fact of oper having been advanced 10%, per ton in a week or eight days, with its rate of discount at 7 per cent., clearly proves how greatly the trade of the country is extending. This is mainly owing to the improved demanding the United States, of which a very striking proof is offered by the expension of the value of 1,941,452%, against 559,082%. in September, 1841. There is a little fear of a collapse in America, owing to the same

were of the value of 1,941,452., against 559,082l. in September, interest is a little fear of a collapse in America, owing to the sensition amount of Government legal-tender paper afloat, but there can be list doubt that we shall do a great trade with that country.

The question of Reducing Freights on Railways and Canals from Sub Staffordshire is attracting increased attention. There are three district new schemes of competing lines of transit from the district blooks are considered to the control of the district blooks time been endeavouring to get a branch from Walsal to Waste Ost, the control of the district of the Coventry, which would communicate with a line from Walsa to History and so place the traffic on the Great Northern. The names of many the leading ironmasters, and other commercial men of the district, is the leading ironmasters, and other commercial men of the district, is

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deputed at the quarterly meeting of the iron trade to represent to the great carrying companies the unfair and unequal charges to which they great carrying companies the unfair and unequal charges to which they were exposed, and stated that they had received offers of support from the were exposed, and stated that they had received offers of support from the unafacturers in the district. They observed that projects for new rail-manufacturers in the district. They observed that projects for new rail-manufacturers in the district. They observed that projects for new rail-manufacturers applied to the district, but that they had ways were earnestly sceking companies to afford them the relief they sought. They pointed on the great inequality of the rates, and showed that if rates adopted on other lines were applied to the lines from South Staffordshire to London that the charges would be very greatly reduced.

The question of the toils charged on the Birmingham Canal, as set firsh in this letter last week, was also discussed. The representatives of the carrying companies promised to take the matter into consideration, and to give a reply by an early day. The more these questions are discussed the more necessary does it appear that Government shall interfere to fax uniform rates for the carriage of goods in various parts of the country. A new line from Staffordshire to Market Drayton, which will open a communication with Shropshire and South Wales, is to be commenced very shortly.

rery shorily.
Relands' "Iron Trade Circular," of Saturday last, contains an interest regr shortly.

Rylands '' Iron Trade Circular,'' of Saturday last, contains an interest-Rylands '' Iron Trade Circular,'' of Saturday last, contains an interest-Rylands '' Iron Trade Circular,'' of Saturday last, contains an interest-Rylands in the same season of the Eagle Coal and Iron Company, at West Bromwich, who are extensive producers of and Iron Company, at West Bromwich, who are extensive producers of every kind of angle and other moulded bars. The principal novelty of the furances essentially consists in introducing a great current of air on every side of the furance, and also upon the iron itself. By this means a smaller grate is required, and a great saving of coal is effected. By these means, it is stated, the heat is more quickly raised, is kept up more uniformly, it is reason a much greater yield of iron is afforded, whilst the puddler does five heats in the time it would otherwise take him to do three. The fact that the firm, having first tried the patent at four furances, have now applied it to all, speaks very strongly in its favour. Although, as yet, machinery has not dispensed with the manipulation of the puddler, many inventions are facilitating his labours and diminishing the strain he suffers in his arduous toil. in his arduous toil.

rentions are facilitating his labours and diminishing the strain he safters in his arduous toil.

An equiry took place on the 20th inst., before Mr. Harding, coroner, with respect to a singular accident in a shaft at the Woodshutts Colliery, Tunstall, North Staffordshire. Two butties, William Baddeley and Jacob Chadwick, got into the cage at the bottom of the shaft, and gave the signal to wind up, when the cage, instead of ascending the shaft, went down into the sump. Baddeley was forced out by the water, and calling for help, was dragged out of the sump with his leg broken, and he had received farther injuries, from which he died on October 18. Chadwick sank into the water in the cage, overhead, and when he recovered recollection, was being drawn up the shaft. Mr. Wynne, the Government Inspector, attended, and showed that the catches which should have sustained the cage above the sump were in bad order, and the engineman stated that when took off the brake the chain dropped. The jury censured the engineman, and those responsible for the state of the catches, and also blamed the managers for the sump being so full of water, but returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

BEPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

OCT. 26.—The Iron Trade has assumed a quiet tone since the quarter-day, and, as manufacturers ordered pretty largely, all the works are fully employed. The pig-makers are very full of orders, and many refuse further demands upon them, except on terms equivalent to an advance. There is still a good enquiry for railway iron, such as rails, fish-joints, springs, &c., but the orders for manufactured iron generally are less than they were a few weeks ago. Machinery is in good request, more particularly for export, and orders for large castings for heavy engineering works have been given out during the past week. There is an agitation now at work amongs the iron and coal masters for the purpose of inducing the different railway companies to lower their freights, and I hear the Midland and the North-Western are not unwilling to give the greatest facilities they can to forward the views of the Cammittee of the Iron Trade, but these assurances appear to be doubted by some, that the railway companies will not keep fath with their promises.

The Coal Trade is increasing in activity, and the demand from all sources very good. The hadre or stan coal of Derbyshire is increasing in popularity, and now takes its position in the market beside the best Welsh coal; and, as the traffic arrangement easies the Midland coalmasters to compete with their Welsh brethren on more equitable strens, the enquiry for Derbyshire hards has materially augmented. The strike at the Tryberg Colleger's is in course of amicable settlement, a deputation from the men baring been sent to the masters to negociate. We should have better hopes of this if he inquest has been opened upon the bodies killed by the explosion in Messra, Shaw and Unwin's colliery, at Brightside. Naked lights were used, and it is stated that a large volume of gas rushed suddenly from the few, and ignited at Melburn's ight, who, with another man and his son, were killed. No less than 300 were employed in the pit. A collier who had

inches space around its rim or larger part; its top has half-section iron covers, hinged to the rim; a vessel to contain hot water is placed above the crucible, with fauces, to income space around its rim or larger par; its top has mail-section iron covers, integed to the rim; a vessel to contain hot water is placed above the crucible, with faucet, to detach sing from the crucible. The crucible has an opening in one side, near the bottom, with curved doors to fit, opening outward into a square case passing through the furnace walls to take out the refuse charges through. A curved from pipe of an inch or two in diameter, screwed into or riveted on the bottom of the crucible, and passing out through the furnace wall, serves to draw off the melted ores when sufficiently refused into cold water, or into moulds. The inner opening of the pipe is protected from stoppage by a convex iron piate, scolloped round the edge, covering the bottom of the crucible, and supported an inch or two above it on proper bearings. The pipe is to be closed by a clay ping, externally.

With regard to the smelling of the richer mineral ores, Mr. Hitchings adds that the incahaustible beds of nitre, sods, aium, and sulphur, as well as ant, so often found between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Novada range, seem to have been specially placed by Nature in close proximity with the mineral wealth they are destined at no distant day to assist in working out of its crude form in the mine, preparatory to its preparation for the use and convenience of man.

THE MANUFACTURE OF COKE FROM SMALL SLACK.

THE MANUFACTURE OF COKE FROM SMALL SLACK.

The existence of immense quantities of fine coal slack in the South Staffordshire and other mining districts, in a state almost, if not quite, commercially valueless, is a fact well known to those acquainted with the coal and iron trades of this country. The fact that most of this slack, which has hitherto been considered waste, possesses all the chemical properties of the coals from which it is derived has also been for some years forcing itself upon the attention of those interested, and stimulating their efforts to recombine it as a fuel suitable for smelting and other purposes. The extensive use of coke in iron smelting, and the advantages accruing therefrom, show that the most obvious way of utilising this slack is by converting it into coke, which would also be the way of giving it the greatest possible value. The difficulties in the way of coking the Staffordshire slack arise from the fact that, although possessing the valuable properties for which Staffordshire coal is noted, it does not possess sufficient bituminous matter to cause it to cake or bind in the process of coking. The most successful method of coking the Staffordshire slack is found to be by mixing with it a certain portion of bitumen, in the shape of Welsh or other bituminous slack. The greatest difficulty at present experienced is with respect to the ovens, as in those hitherto in use the heat developed in the process of manufacture is not applied with an effect or uniformity sufficient for the thorough fusion of a thick mass of slack, and the production of good hard coke. The charges are found to be caked only in layers at the top and bottom, the interior of the charge being imperfectly fused and waste.

It is with a view of remedying this defect in the process that the ovens

and the production of good hard coke. The charges are found to be caked only in layers at the top and bottom, the interior of the charge being imperfectly fused and waste.

It is with a view of remedying this defect in the process that the ovens patented by Messrs. Hicklin and Pardos have been designed. The principle upon which they are constructed is that of causing the flame and gases from each oven, in a group, to enter into a common system of flues passing over and under every oven in the series, thereby causing a thorough intermixture of the gases, the development of intense heat, and the application of the same in a more uniform and effective manner than hitherto, the coking chambers being, at it were, enveloped in fire. It is found that the ovens will thoroughly fuse and convert into best hard coke thick charges of Staffordshire slack, with a less proportion of bitumen than is used in any other ovens, and without waste. The charges are so thoroughly fused that they are drawn en masse, the doors being as wide as the ovens. Any one or more of the ovens in a series can be drawn and re-charged without interfering with the others, and the charge is immediately ignited by the heat of the contiguous ovens and upper and lower flues, and in its turn contributes to the general effect. The perfect combustion of the gases (as shown by the absence of black smoke from the chimneys) developes an instense heat, which after expending itself upon a long group of ovens, is still sufficiently powerful to be applied to useful purposes, such as raising steam for working engines, and for heating and drying purposes generally.

NICKEL AND COBALT. AND THE GERMAN SILVER

NICKEL AND COBALT, AND THE GERMAN SILVER

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India Office.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA DY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, notice is hereby given that the DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF STORES FOR INDIA will be READY, on or before MONDAY, the 50th instant, to RECEIVE PROPOSALS in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply—

And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the India Store Office, Cannon-row, Westminster, where the proposals are to be left any time before Two o'clock F.M. of the said 30th day of October, 1865, after which hoar no tender will be received.

India Office, October 24, 1865.

India Office, October 24, 1865.

ROUNDRY, HAYLE, SEPT. 29, 1865.—SIE: We beg to inform you that, in consequence of our INCERASING BUSINESS in LONDON, we have purchased the HAYLE FOUNDRY WHARF (formerly Crown Wharf), NINE ELMS, where we shall carry on in all their branches the beainesses of FOUNDERS and ENGINEERS.

Having by this arrangement provided greater facilities for the dispatch of work condided to us by our friends in London, and being also enabled to extend our business, we are, in addition to the usual Engineering work hitherto undertaken by us, prepared to SUPPLY MINING MACHINERY from this wharf at the shortest notice, where also our resident ouglneer will be in attendance to give information in designing general plans and details of the most improved machinery for mining and other purposes. Our offices hitherto at Clarence Chambers, 12, Haymarket, will from this date be transferred to the Hayle Foundry Wharf, Nine Elms, 8., where all communications intended for our London branch should be addressed.

We are, 8ir, your obedient servants,

HANVEY AND CO.

CAUTION-TO MANUFACTURERS OF TIN AND TERNE CAUTION—TO MANUFACTURERS OF TIN AND TERNE PLATES.—The Undersigned, being PATENTESS of TWO PATENTS for IMPROVEMENTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF TIN AND TERNE-PLATES, dated and numbered respectively June 6, 1860, No. 1895, and March 19, 1863, No. 788, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE to all Manufacturers of Tin and Terne-plates that they will be LIABLE FOR ANY INFRINGEMENTS Or USE OF THE SAID PATENTS, or either of them, unless they are protected by licenses to be duly granted by the said patentees, and which licenses the said patentees are ready at any time to grant upon terms to be agreed upon, upon application to them at the Cookley Ironworks, near Kidderminster.

Cookley, August 12, 1865.

JOSH. PIPER.

CONDENSING BEAM ENGINES, 42, 32, and 28 cylinders (second-hand), in first-class condition, TO BE SOLD CHEAP.—J. H. Wood and Co., India-buildings, Cross-street, Manchester.

HORIZONTAL and VERTICAL ENGINES and BOILERS of L EVERY DESCRIPTION, new and second-hand. Monthly list on appl J. H. Wood and Co., India-buildings, Cross-street, Manchester.

MORTAR MILL (new), REVOLVING PAN, 7 feet diameter, weight altogether about 5 tons. Price, £55.—J. H. Wood and Co., Indiabulldings, Cross-street, Manchester.

TO WORKING MINERS IN CORNWALL AND ELSEWHERE.—This class of labourers are subject to pains in the small of the back, arising from the nature of their labour, affecting the kidneys, &c. A remedy that gives instant relief forwarded on 2s. 6d. being sent in stamps to "Medicus," Post-office, Lower Gornal.

TO COUNTRY DRUGGISTS, &c.—BLUE SULPHATE FOR PICKLING WHEAT.—How to make it at 1/4d. per lb., or 4s. 6d. per cwt. (sells at 6d. per lb.) A recipe forwarded on 5s. in stamps being cent to "Medicus," Post-office, Lower Gornal.

THE CARBERRY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED). The CARBERRY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—
The Directors hereby give notice that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY
MEETING of the company will be HELD at 29. Westmoreland-street, Dublin, on
MONDAY, the 6th November, 1865, at the hour of Two-clock in the afternoor, for the
purpose of receiving the director's report and statement of accounts, the election of a
director, and the transaction of the other ordinary business of the company.

By order,
J. P. O'REILLY, Sec.
29, Westmoreland-street, Dublin, October 25, 1865.

UEBRADA COMPANY (LIMITED),—Notice is hereby given, that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the share-bousers of the Quebrada Company (Limited), will be HELD at the London Tavern, Blahopsgate-street, London, on TUESDAY, the 31st inst., at Twelve o'clock precisely, for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors, the balance-sheet and statement of accounts, the election of directors, the election of auditors, and the ordinary business of the general meeting.

No. 12, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street, E.C., October 11, 1865.

THE DUNRAVEN UNITED COLLIERIES COMPANY

THE DUNRAVEN UNITED COLLIERIES COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, with limited liability.
Capital, £200,\$00, in 8000 shares of £25 each.

Deposit £1 per share on application, and £2 on allotment.

Calls not exceeding £5 per share, at intervals of not less than three months.

A minimum dividend of 10 per cent. guaranted by the vender for the first five years.

DIRECTORS.

SEYAN DONKIN, £20, C.E., £stnor House, Blackheath (Bryan Donkin and Co.,
Bermondsey).

BRYAN DONKIN, Esq., C.E., Estnor House, Blackheath (Bryan Donkin and Co., Bermondsey).

DAVID JOSEPH, Esq., Ely Rise, Cardiff (late Manager of the Plymouth Forge Company, Merthyr Tyddi).

GEORGE R. D. NORTON, Esq., Conservative Club, and Windsor.

JAMES THOMSON, Esq., 27, Birchin-lane, London.

WILLIAM P. BAYLISS, Esq., C.E., Clapham (late Manager and Engineer to the Madeisy Wood, Coal, and Iron Company).

GEORGE MACDONA, Esq., 117 and 118, Leadenhall-street, London.

JOHN SMITH, Esq., John Smith and Son), Loughborough, Leicestershire.

D. FRASER LUCKIE, Esq., 26, Ashley-place, S. W.

MANAGINO DIRECTOR—Thomas Joseph, Esq., Tydraw, Pontypridd.

BRIOKKERS.

Messrs. Crossley Brothers, 30, Cornhill, E.C.

Messrs. John Wade and Sons, Birmingham.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Barnett, Hoares, Hanburys, and Lioyd, Lombard-street.

Messrs. Wilkins and Co., Brecon Old Bank, Cardiff.

James Walkinshaw, Esq., F.S.S., and F.I.A., 101, Cheapside, London.

James Walkinshaw, Esq., Chelses (late chief cashler of the Dowlais Ironworks).

Solictrons—Messrs. Bell, Brodrick, and Bell, 9, Bow Churchyard, London.

SCHICTORS—Messrs. College, T.C. C. Simmons, Esq.,

TEMPORARY OFFICES,—10, CULLUM STREET, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed with a view of purchasing from the proprietor the Dunraven, New Brithdir, and Blaenciydach Collieries, in the county of Glamorgan, for the purpose of developing and further improving the property; and fall powers have been taken for efficiently carrying out the same.

These properties are soid entirely in consequence of the vendor's capital being insufficient effectually to work so large a concern.

The proprietor has guaranteed to the satisfaction of the directors that for the first five years after the formation of the company 10 per cent. per annum shall be paid upon all the paid-upon capital (taking the average of profits over such period). He will also continue to manage the whole business of the company, at a salary fixed by the directors. There is sufficient plant at each of the collieries efficiently to work a much larger quantity of coal than has been named.

The purchase money for the whole of the above-named properties is £130,000, and the same is to be paid by instalments spreading over two years. The proprietor will take shares to the extent of £50,000.

The price to be paid is based upon valuations made by several well-known and experienced colliery engineers, all of which have been thoroughly verified. The originals may be seen at the offices of the company.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained of the bankers, at any of their branches, prokers, or solicitors; of James Whichert, Edg., C.E., 12, Coptball-court, London; of Messrs. Sattra and Piczkraine, solicitors, Merthyr Tydfil; and at the temporary offices of the company, 10, Cullum-street, E.C.

THE DUNRAVEN UNITED COLLIERIES COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the LIST OF APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES in this company WILL BE CLOSED on MONDAY, the 30th, for London, and TUESDAY, 3ist Oct., for the country.

Temporary offices, 10, Cullum-street, 21st Oct., 1855.

MESSES. BREWIS AND LYNCH, 3, CROWN COURT, DAD STREET, LONDON; and 73, CLAYTON-STREET, NEW-

MESSES. BEOR AND KENRICK, MINING ENGINEERS, BEOR and KENRICK, through their practical acquaintance with the mineral properties of North and South Wales, are open to survey estates and mines, and report thereon.

ALBERT E. PRINCE, MINING ASSAY OFFICES, AMBORNE, CORNWALL, is in a POSITION to GIVE ADVICE (through some of the most experienced agants) as to the BEST PAYING and SPECULATIVE INVESTMENTS. 14 per cent. charged on all mine share transactions.

R OBERT

BERT LIBBY AND SON,
MINE AND SHAREDEALERS, &c., CAMBORNE, CORNWALL,
mend the undermentioned mines for immediate investment:—
Trannack.
Crane.
Crane.
Stray Park.
oveil.
Nort Dolcoath.
Mines inspected by competent agents.

OLD MINING.—The UNDERSIGNED, who has had a large experience in the management of surfferous quarts mines at home and abroad, offers his services to Report Upon or TAKE the MANAGEMENT of MINES in NORTH WALES. THOS. BELT, Prince of Wales Mins, Doigelly,

CAPT. J. RABEY OFFERS FOR SALE FIFTY SHARES, at Miners Mines and Carte of #3 per share, in the CALE PART MINE LANGE. the nett price of £3 per share, in the CAL-RANY MINE, joinning the great Minera Mine, and one of the best prospects in the district, being all whole ground, and the mine paying for itself now at the shallow depth of 40 yards.—Address, Captain J. Rannt, Coodporth, near Wrendam, Danbishahire, North Walss.

THE TYNE GENERAL ENGINEERING COMPANY
(LIMITED).
Capital £100,000, in 10,000 shares of £10 each.
Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, whereby the liability of each member is limited to the amount of his shares.
Deposit on application £1, and £4 on allotment.
First issue of shares 5000.
DIRECTORS.
BRACC CHARLES JOHNSON, Esq., Manufacturer, Gateshead-on-Tyne (Mayor of Gateshead) - Charleman.

JOHN BRAITHWAITE, Esq., C.E., 16, Abingdon-street, Westminster-DEPUTY-

leorge Dixon, Esq., 5, New Boswell-court, W.C., London, Ioseph W. Swinburne, Esq., Gateshead-on-Tyne, BREETES.

Joseph W. Swinburne, Esq., Gateshead-on-Type.

Amelius George Alt, Esq., Jondon, 75, Old Broad-street.

Messrs. Endie and Co., Newcastle, 15, Dean-street.

J. Nicholson, Esq., Whitehaven, 18, Church-street;

Carlisle, 50, Castie-street.

Henry Wilson, Esq., Parlington.

Messrs. Jenkinson and Bon, Manshester, Peel Chambers.

E. M. Kidd, Esq., Nottingham, Long-row.

Wm. Clegg. Esq., Rochdale, 5, Drake-street.

Lawrence Kilgour, Esq., Liverpool, 6, Water-street.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. Kennedy and Abbott, Public Accountants, Moorga

London Messrs. Kennedy and Abbott, Public Accountants, Moorgate-street. Newcastle... Mears. Gillespie, Swithinbank, Richardson, and Co., Public Accountants. Royal-arcade.

Full prospectuses and forms of application for shares may also be obtained from the brokers and the secretary, in London, as above.

CASHWELL LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Divided into 6400 shares of £3 each, £2 10s, paid up.

CHARMAN.

WILLIAM FRANCIS DE MEY, Esq., M.D., Eidon-square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

DIMECTORS.

JOHN CLARK, Esq., Wharfinger, Gateshead-upon-Tyne.

WILLIAM C, ARMISON, Esq., Aliendaie-town, Northumberland.

Mr. SIMEON JOEL, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Mr. THOMAS SLATER, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Mr. JOHN T. THOMPSON, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

BECRETAIX—Mr. Matthew Armstrong, Cumberland-row, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Manager at the Mines—Capitain John Peart, Alston.

Cashwell was formerly known as Douke West End proper, and the eastern portion of this extensive royalty as Douke East End (see "Hunt's Mineral Statistics"), and has produced in its opening out above 3000 tons of lead ore of excellent quality. It is situated about six miles south from Alston, Cumberland, and adjoins the once far-famed mines of Cross Fell to the east, and the operations of Cashwell have been principally confined to opening up a rich mine on the noted lodes or voius of Cross Fell, the main vein or lode running through the entire length of Cashwell have been principally confined to opening up a rich mine on the noted lodes or voius of Cross Fell, the main vein or lode running through the entire length of Cashwell. The importance of this fact cannot be overstated, as from this vein Cross Fell produced its large returns of lead ore in its former workings, as much as 200 to 300 tons per month having been obtained for numbers of years, which, calculated at the low price of £13 per ton, gives £30,000 per annum; and the gross return of this once magnificent property cannot have been far short of one million pounds sterling. Such success as this has from time to time encouraged Cashwell shareholders to push on their operations regardless of expense, and they are now about to receive a recompense equal to their indomitable perseverances. In Westgarth Forster's "Treatise on a Section of the Strata from Newcastie-on-Tyne to the Mountain of Cross Fell," published in 1821, he characterises Cross Fell as the second mine of importance in its riches for lead ore in the district, and he thus speaks:—
"This noble voin was discovered only a few years ago, and carried lead ore up close to the moss on the coal sills;" and another authority of considerable repute, and more recent, being published in 1861, in his able and learned work on "The Laws which Regulate the Deposition of Lead Ore in Veins of Alston Moor, by William Wallace, Esq., of the London Lead Company," thus dilates upon the veins of Cashwell Mullace, the

nected with conditions most favourable to the percolation and circulation of fluids, and favourable for lead ore.

Cashwell Mines have raised and sold since and including June 3d, during the present year of 1835, lead ore to the extent of 200 tons; and as operations have been commenced at the eastern end of the royalty, the main voin or lode of Cross Fell having been fully proved to the extent of one mile in length, there are satisfactory indications of opening up one of the most extensive and richest mines in the kingdom. The present manager of Cashwell, Captain John Peart, succeeded Captain C. Cain, now of Newbouse, Weardale, one of the managers of those extensive lead mines of W. B. Beaumont, Eaq., M.P. There is about £700 to the credit balance, after the payment of all liabilities to the present date, and therefore there are no calls ever expected to be made, as the mines have been opened out satisfactorily. A large sum has been expended in bringing them to their present position, the lead ore at present worked giving a profit of 40 per cent. next. A great rise in the price of shares must necessarily take place before long, there being no calls expected to be made, or no prospecting, calling forth years of labour and thousands of pounds expenditure. All this has been done, and as there is only the limited number of 600 shares at 20s. to be disposed of, applications for the same will be received till the 23d of November, by Messrs. Barsurs and Lixeni, of 3, Crown-quirt, Old Broad-street, London, and 73, Clayton-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, after which they can only be sold at a high premium.

THE COFFEE, COCOA, COTTON, AND GENERAL PRODUCE PRECHOLD ESTATES COMPANY OF VENEZUELA (LIMITED).

Capital £200,000, in 10,000 shares of £20 each.
A deposit of £1 per share to be paid on application, and £1 on allotment.

Sir ARTHUR RUMBOLD, BRIT.—CHARMAN.

Prospectorases and forms of application for shares can be bad by applying to the secretary, J. H. Breffit, Esq., at the offices of the company, No. 41, Threadneodie-street, London, E.C.

COFFEE, COCOA, COTTON, AND GENERAL PRODUCE FREEHOLD ESTATES COMPANY OF VENEZUELA (LIMITED).—NOTICE,—NO APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES will be RECEIVED after the 31st inst.) By order, J. H. BREFFIT, See

THOMAS MOLYNEUX AND CO., MINE AGENTS, SHAREBROKERS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, Religible Information can be obtained as to purchase and sale of shares.

Office of the Hasel Grove Silver-Lead Mining Company (Limited), Flintshire. Spectuses, reports, &c., of this valuable property may be had on application to No. 28 Princess-street, Manchester.

CAPT. C. WILLIAMS, TYN-Y-WERN, TALIESIN, Via SHREWSBURY, has had upwards of 20 years' practical experience it during which time he had the entire management of several English and Wol Residing in the centre of the CARDIGANSHIRE MINING DISTRICT, and proximity to those of MERIONETHSHIRE AND MONTGOMERYSHIRE, he HIS SERVICES to SURYEY and REPORT UPON ANY MINE.

CAPT. CHARLES WILLIAMS is at all times in a POSITION to FURNISH CAPITALISTS with RELIABLE INFORMATION respecting MINING in NORTH and SOUTH WALES, in which they should embark or avoid.

O. WIRLIAMS has prepared a list of most of the mines that are likely to pay, and pan are two or three hat will turn out a great prize. . Windians has prepared a list of most of the mines to ame two or three that will turn out a great prize. Tyn-y-Wern, Tallesin, via Shrewsbury, April 18, 1866.

MR. BRENTON SYMONS INSPECTS and REPORTS on ANY MINERAL PROPERTY. In all cases where procurable a plan will accompany his report.—18, Hatton-garden, E.C.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the In the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WHEAL ST. ANDREW MINING COMPANY.—Notice is bereby given, that ALL CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are REQUIRED, on or before the 16th day of November next, to SEND IN THEIR NAMES and ADDRESSES and the AMOUNTS and PARTICULARS of THEIR SEVERAL CLAIMS on the said company, to William Michell, Eq., the Registrar of the said Court at Traco.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truce, October 25, 1865.

WM. MICHELL, Registrar,

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the OLD WHEAL NEPTUNE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TEXDER, with the sanction of the Court, in One Lot, all the interest of the said company of and in the MINE SETTS or GRANTS, by virtue of which the mining operations of the said company bave for some time past been carried on. And of the whole of the MACHINERY and MATERIALS of the Old Wheal Neptune Mine, in the parish of Perranuthnoe, near Marzeion, Cornwall, comprising ONE 70 inch cylinder PUMPING ENGLIKE, 12 feet stroke, equal beam; TWO SOLLERS, 11 tons each; balance bob, crusher, pumps, plunger poles, new capatan and other ropes, cisterns, ladders, chains, launders, kibbles, and a variety of other articles in general use in mines, iscitading account house and office furniture, &c., &c.

If not sold in one lot, the mine seits will be sold in one lot, and the machinery and materials in another.

An inventory of the materials and all necessary particulars will be furnished on application by Mr. William Polling one of the Liquidators, to whom the tenders should be sent on or before the 18th day of November next.

osufficient tender is accepted, the pitwork will be drawn to the surface, and the property sold in lots.

whole property sold in lots.

H. S. STOKES, Truro

(Agent for Benham and Tindeli, 18, Essex-street, Strand, London, the Solicitors for William Joseph White, one of the Liquidators of the said company).

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro

(Solicitors for the said Wm. Polkinghorne).

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, October 24, 1865.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN RE WHEAL HARTLEY MINE.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in a Cause Paull

v. Dowling and Another, dated the 7th day of September last, at the Registrar's
Office, at Truro, on Wednesday, the 8th day of November next, at One o'clock in the

50 (6000ths) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant Thurstan Weatherhead,
Of and in the said MINE. HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Track
(Plaintiff's Solicitors).

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, October 25, 1865.

In Chancery.

FOR SALE, THE THORNLEY AND LUDWORTH COLLIERIES, IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, made in a Cause of Gully v. Wood and Others, with the approbation of the Master of the Rolls, in One Lot, by Mr. CHARLES BROUGH, the person appointed by the said Judge, at the Queen's Head Hotel, Filgrim-street, Newcastie-upon-Tyne, on Tuesday, the 31st day of October, 1885, at Two of the clock in the afternoon precisely, those IMPORTANT, very VALUABLE, and well known current-going sea saie COLLERIES, a called the THORNLEY AND LUDWORTH COLLERIES, in the county of DURHAM, the property of the Thornley Coal Company, containing, with their associated coal fields, 3738 acres, or therabouts, together with the COLLIERY FLANT of pits, ENGINE HOUSES, ENGINES, MACHINERY, RAILWAYS, COKE OVEN'S, screens, stores, MATERIALS, live and dead stock, agents and workmens' houses, workshops, stables, granaries, farms, and farming stock, and all other crections and buildings whatsoever to the same several collieries belonging or appertaining and held therewith.

held therewith.

Particulars, with plan and conditions of sale, may be had gratis, and further information obtained (and all the collieries viewed), on application to Mr. Joseph Smith, jun., viewer, Monkwearmouth; Mr. Thos. Bell., viewer, Thorniey Colliery; in London of Mesers. Williamson, Hill, and Co., No. 10, Great James-street, Bedfort-row; Messrs. Shum and Chossman, 3, King's-road, Bedford-row; Messrs. Horn and Murray, No. 7, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square; and Mr. James Crowby, No. 17, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet-street; also in the country of Mr. Thomas Bell., solicitor, Hartlepool; Messrs. B. P. and H. Phillipson and Messrs. Grippiths and Chighton, solicitors, Newcaptic-upon-Type; of the Auctioneer; at the place of sale; and at the principal inns in the counties of Northumberland and Durham.

MR. JOHN BURGESS, AUCTIONEER AND VALUER OF LAND, MACHINERY, &c., BARNCOOSE, REDBUTH, has FOR SALE:—
TWO FIRST-CLASS bright 70 in. cylinder ENGINES and FIVE BOILERS; 24 in.
DRAWING ENGINE, nearly now; 20 in. HORIZONTAL DRAWING ENGINE
and CRUSHER; 3 capstan ropes, 8, 10, 14, and 16 in., good; 2 catheads, capstans;
pitwork, 10, 12, 14, 16, 19, and 20 in.; sundry other materials. Also several thousand
slates—roofs of engine and other houses. By private contract if immediately, on so
pilication to the Auctioneer, Barncoose, Redruth.

POSTPONEMENT OF PROSPER MINE SALE TO NOVEMBER 6TH. th and Prosper Mine Sales happening on the same day, 1st Novemb Sale will not be held till Monday, 6th November, at Eleven o'clock

Weights, bucket prongs, 3 large faggot

de plates.
Large double crab winch.
Angle bob and straps.
¼ in. iron bucket rods.
34 18 in. pulleys. 24 18 in. pulleys.
2 large drop ercews.
Large beam to weigh 3 tons.
2 large beams.
Large plate shagoted eyes, large found
Fist fron, braising fron, 2 tram wagons.
Dated Barncoose, Redruth, October 17, 186

cheeks.

Red boits, sundry iron, 2 shaft braces.

2 buddies, 2 tin cases, 8 hand frames.

Dressing house, roof 60 ft. long, and 24 ft.

TUESDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER, AT NOON PRECISELY. PRINCE ALBERT CONSOLS, NEAR PERRAN PORTH, PORT TOWN, TRUEO, CORNWALL.

R. BURGESS, LAND AND MACHINERY VALUER, WILL OFFER FOR POSITIVE SALE that FIRST-CLASS ROTARY ENGINE, MPS, and all other MATERIALS on the PRINCE ALBERT CONSOLS MINE,

STAMPS, and all other MATERIALS on the PHINCE ALBERT CUMBULS MANE, omprising—
ONE 24 in. cylinder (bright) ROTARY ENGINE, with ONE HOLLER and fittings, 10 tons, two fly wheels, 21 ft. diameter, about 10 tons each, drawing gear to stamps, and other connections.
2 sweep rods, 70 fms. 1½ in. iron flat rods, stands, and 18 in. pulleys and brackets.
12 heads stamps, most modern lifters and connections.
7 9 ft. 8 in. pumps, H and top door pieces.
16 ft. 8 in. flat bottom windbore.
1 0 ft. 7 in. pumps.
AT FLAT ROD SHAFT.
17 9 ft. 8 in. pumps.
4 9 ft. 7 in. pumps.
1 6 ft. 6 in. flat bottom windbore.
1 9 ft. 6 in. sinking windbore.
1 9 ft. 6 in. sinking windbore.
1 1 ft. 8 in. door,
1 3 ft. 6 in. door piece.
2 10 ft. 7 in. working barrels.
Balance bob, shears, and pullies.*
12 fms. 1½ bucket rods.
13 ft. 8 in. door,
14 ft. 9 in. door,
15 ft. 6 in. door piece.
16 ft. 9 in. door,
17 ft. 8 in. door,
18 ft. 8 in. door,
19 ft. 6 in. door piece.
19 ft. 6 in. door piece.
19 ft. 6 in. door piece.
10 ft. 9 in. door,
11 ft. 10 in. 7 in. working barrels.
12 fms. 1½ bucket rods.
13 ft. 8 in. door,
14 ft. 9 in. door,
15 ft. 9 in. door,
16 ft. 9 in. door,
17 ft. 18 in. door,
18 ft. 9 in. door,
19 ft. 9 in. door,
10 in. door,
11 ft. 9 in. door,
11 ft. 9 in. door,
12 ft. 18 in. pumps.
16 ft. 9 in. ft. 18 in. pumps.
17 ft. 9 in. ft. 18 in. pumps.
18 ft. 9 in. ft. 18 in. pumps.
19 ft. 9 in. ft. 18 in. pumps.
19 ft. 9 in. ft. 18 in. pumps.
20 ftms. wood air pipes.
20 ftms. wood air pipes.
21 in. door,
22 in. door,
23 in. door,
24 in. door,
25 in. door,
26 in. door,
27 in. door,
27 in. door,
28 in. door,
29 in. door,
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21 in. door,
22 in. doo

hibbles.

forms, best 7-16 winch chain,
forms, best horse whim chain,
forms, best horse whim chain,
forms, fin, wood rods and pl
pins, staples, and glands,
forms, iron stave ladders.

Bucket prongs, 2 tram wagons, tram iron

Punctual attendance is invited, as the whole must be sold on the day of sale.

Any further information can be obtained of Capt. William Chapper, Manager of Penale Wheal Vor, Helston; the agent on the mine; or to the auctioneer, Barnecose, cebruth. Note.—The engine and boiler were made by Sandys, Vivian, and Co., founders, Hayle, Cornwall; they are in first-rate condition, with all modern improvements.

WHEAL ARTHUR, CALSTOCK, CORNWALL

MESSRS. RENDELL AND SON WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the above mine, on Tuesday, the 7th of November, 1865, all the VALUABLE MACHINERY and MATERIALS thereon, viz.:—

VALUABLE MACHINERY and MATERIALS thereon, vis.:—

A very superior 69 inch cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke in cylinder and 9 ft. in shaft, with TWO capital BOILERS, 10 tons each, woodwork, and first piece of rod, by Harvay and Co., all of the best construction and in excellent condition.

Good capetan, shears, rods, strapping plates; and numerous lots of 10, 11, 12, and 13 inch pitwork (as good as new); 275 fms. very superior 9-16th chain, made specially by Harvay and Co., also ½ in. chain; a shout 85 fms. new 6 in. whim rope, aquantity of good block and other rope, several flat rod and chain pulley wheels; 2, 3, and 4 feet shives; spar and pinion wheels, staples, sglands, boits and burs, several tram wagons, kibbles, several tons tram iron, 6 good sheds, a quantity of new and old iron, sorew stocks, grindstone, bellows, vice, very good large and small winches, good blocks, hand screw, round buddles, hutches, frames, dressing tools, miners' chests, horse whim, &c.; a very useful and handy weighing machine, equal to 25 cwtz., nearly new; numerous lots of new and old timber, good planks, and a great many large and small launders and stands, old jusk, &c.

A very superior WATER WHEEL, 36 ft. by 3 ft. with wanted.

old junk, &c.
Avery superior WATER WHEEL, 36 ft. by 3 ft., with wrought iron axle, cast fron
Avery superior WATER WHEEL, 36 ft. by 3 ft., with wrought iron axle, cast fron
Avery superior water and cast fron rings, to which is attached a good double acting
drawing machine, and on the other side a good crusher, including woodwork, &c., all of
the best possible construction, by Harvey and Co., and in capital condition.
Three small good water wheels, fron rods, with numerous other articles.
Refreshments will be provided, and the sale will commence at Eleven o'clock.
For viewing the same, apply to Capt. Capienters, on the mine; and for any further
information of Mr. W. WATENS, 77. Athensum-street, Plymouth.
Dated Auction and Emigration Offices, Callington, October 20, 1865.

CARADON VALE MINE, SITUATED IN THE PARISH OF ST. IVE,

CARADON VALE MINE, SITUATED IN THE PARISH OF ST. IVE.

IN THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

R. MURRAY has received instructions to SELL, BY PUBLIC
AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 31st day of October, 1865, at Caradon Vois Mine.
MINE MATERIALS, count-house furniture, &cc., thereon, comprising—
ONE 45 in. cylinder STEAM ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, equal beam, with ONE
BOILER, 12 tons, nearly new, by West and Sons.

1 65 ft. shears, with 2 4 ft. sheaves.
105 fms. 6 12 is. capstan rope.
1 4 arm capstan.
1 65 ft. shears, with 2 5 ft. sheaves.
106 fms. 1 in. main rods.
1 6 ft. shears, with 2 5 ft. sheaves.
107 fms. 1 in. main rods.
1 6 ft. nears, with 2 5 ft. sheaves.
1 6 ft. nears with 2 ft. sheaves.
1 6 ft. nears, with 2 ft. sheaves.
1 6 ft. nears with 2 ft. sheaves.
1 6 ft. nears, with 2 ft. sheaves.
1 6 ft. nears with 2 ft. sheaves.
1 8 in. door piece.
1 8 in. pumps.
6 fms. 1 in. pumps.
6 fms. 1 in. pumps.
6 fms. 2 in. in. stuffing boxes and glands.
4 in. windores.
4 in. shedores.
4 in. stuffing boxes and glands.
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4 in. shedores.
4 in. stuffing boxes and glands.
4 in. shedores.
5 in. pumps.
6 fms. 1 in. shedores.
5 in. pumps.
6 fms. 2 in. ft. ft. sheaves.
1 in. pumps.
6 fms. 1 in. shear shea

12 in. H piece.

12 in. door piece.
12 in. undbore.
12 in. 10 ft. pole case.
12 in. stuffing box and gland.
12 in. pole, 12 ft. long.
12 in. pumps.
12 in. 4 ft. matching.

in. working. g in. ditto, in. windbored in. door piece

4 pairs of hammeres from peace, as by 7 in.
6 pairs of rolled iron plates, 14 ft, by 6 in.
10 doz. rod pins, from 1 in. to 1% in.
A large quantity of door and finish pins, from 1 to 1%.
80 fms. ladders.
4 borse whim kibles.
2 crab winches, 2 6 ft. acrews.
4 horse whim ropes (nearly new), 100 fathoms each. 2 crab whiches, 2 ors. Sc. 2 horse whim ropes (ne fathoms each. 100 fms. horse whim rope,

I 8 in. working.

Smiths' bellows, anvil, screwing stocks, taps and plates, smiths' mandril, smiths' bere, vice, set of single and double blocks, a quantity of new and old cast-steel, four misric, and smiths' bellows, anvil, server, and single and double blocks, a quantity of good and useful timber, I ton of milred iron, a quantity of various sized nails, two pair of yokes, a large quantity of smiths' tools, a grinding stone, carpenters' bench and chest, several lots of new and old iros, alle and glands, a very good patent weighing machine, nearly new.

All the above materials are of a first-class kind; no expense has been spared in pre-curing the very best machinery, and is in every respect well deserving the attention and attendance of mine agents and purchasers. The auctioner requests a panetual attendance, the lots being valuable and numerous, and will be sold in one day.

To view the lots, apply to Capt. James Johns, on the mins, who will give every information respecting the property.

Luncheou will be provided at 11, and the sale will commence at 12 o'cleck at non precisely.

recisely.

£3250 to lend on the security of farm stock or ϵ ther properly, to be divided in small sums, apply to the auctioneer.—Dated Castle VII a, Liskeard, Oct. 14.

WHEAL LOVELL MINE, IN THE PARISH OF WENDRON.

WHEAL LOVELL MINE, IN THE PARISH OF WENDRON.

MR. KERBY WILL SEIL, BY AUCTION, in One Lot, on Wednesday, the 15th of November next, at One o'clock P.M. precisely, WHEAL LOVELL MINE, in the parish of WENDRON, together with all the MACHINERY, MATERIALS, halvans, and leavings thereon and belonging thereto. The machinery consists of ONE 50 in, PUMPING ENGINE, with TWO BOILERS about 18 tons. ONE 17½ in. STEAM WHIM and BOILER, about 0 tons. ONE 24 in. STEAM STAMPS, with 24 heads, and BOILER about 8½ tons; 170 fms. of pitwork, 240 fms. of skip road, 240 fms. of ladders, 80 fms. of 1½ in. iron rods, with bobs, skips, whim chain, tin dressing apparatus, and other necessary appliances.

The mine is held for the residue of a term of 31 years, commencing from the 20th day of deptember, 1853. The sett is very extensive, being in length upwards of half s mic and in breadth about 500 fms., and is bounded on the east and north by Teast Lovelland New Wheal Lovell, and on the west and north by Trevenen Mine and Trumpet Cosole, and is traversed by the several lodes in these several mines.

Wheal Lovell has been one of the most productive tin mines in the county of Cornwall, Upwards of £250,000 worth of tin has been sold from the mine, and large dividends from profits have been declared.

The present company commenced operations about two years since; have drained the

rofts have been declared.

The present company commenced operations about two years since; have drained the line, cleared several of the levels, and brought it into good working order, at an onlay fupwards of £8000. An excellent opportunity is thus offered for investment. The mine will be open for inspection till the day of sale.

Further particulars may be had of Capt. PHILLIPS, on the mine; or of Mr. KERDT, of leiston, the auctioneer.—Dated October 25, 1865.

PARISH OF ALTARNUN, COVE, CORNWALL

REAT TREGUNE CONSOLS.—An AUCTION will be HELD at this mine, on Tuesday, the 7th day of November inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon, for the purpose of SELLING, in One Lot, all the remaining INTEREST in the asso of the said MINE, the MACHINERY and MATERIALS thereon, particulars of which will appear in next week's Journal.—For viewing the same, apply to Mr. Joss BELLINGHAN, the officer in charge; or to Mr. F. Harles Cock, solicitor, Trues. Dated Truro, October 27, 1865.

OPPER MINE IN CORNWALL TO BE DISPOSED OF, WITH THE WALL TO SEE DISPOSED UP,
with all the WORKING FLANT, in first-rate order, and ready for immediate operations. This sett contains numerous copper lodes parallel to the one the engine serected on. Returns can be made from one of the lodes immediately. Term, 21 years. Royalty, 1-20th. This property is situate in one of the best mineral districts in Carrawal, and offers one of the greatest chances of success in the county.—Address, "A.E.,"
MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

VALUABLE INVESTMENT FOR SALE.—AN INTEREST in VALUABLE MINES and PROPERTY, situated in SOUTH AMERICA, nara are shipping port, to which a railway is nearly completed.—For information, apply by citer, addressed to "A.B.," Messrs. Phillips and Sons, solicitors, 11, Abchurch-ins, King William-street, London, E.C.

PATENT COKE OVENS,—TO BE SOLD, OR LET, SIXTY
PATENT COKE OVENS, with WASHING MACHINE, situate on the raidway near Silkstone, in the centre of the Barnaley and Silkstone Coal Fields, and immediately adjoining extensive coilieries. These ovens, which are built on the most sproved principles, are capable of turning out from 400 to 500 tons of coke per west, may
be purchased or rented on advantageous terms, and would prove a most increative investment, the demand for coke being unlimited.—Application to be made to Messrs.

ALFRED ALLOFF and Co., Sheffield, or to Messrs. Branson and Sox, solicitors, Sheffield.

EAD MINES TO LET, IN SCOTLAND .- TO BE LET, for SIGNES TO LIEF, IN SCOTLAND.—TO BE LET, Such a number of years as may be agreed on, the LEAD MINES at STRUIT INVERNESS-SHIRE, SCOTLAND, belonging to the Lord Loval. The mine situated about twelve miles from Beauly Railway station, and where there is altipping port.—For further particulars, application may be made to Chartroffer Bradder, Esq., Prior House, Richmond, Yorkshire; or to John Peter, factor for Lovat, at Beauly, N.B.,—Factor's Office, Beauly, N.B., October 11, 1865.

LATE QUARRY, situate in the parish of LLAXAFANTAWA, in the county of BRECON, ten miles from Builth, five from the intended railway station at Massorfin-y-fordd, on the Central Wales Railway, and six from the Mal-Wales about haif a mile in length, and 200 yards in width. Openings have been male in a bout haif a mile in length, and 200 yards in width. Openings have been male in the vein, and although generated only to a few feet from the surface, it produce god aixes. The metal and quality of the slate is strong and durable, will bear carriage to any part of the world, and stands the heat necessary for enamelling parfectly. There is room for tipping rubbish for centuries, and a plentiful supply of waler stall times of the year for machinery.

Apply to J. Frattr. Ean., land agent. Crickhawall.

Apply to J. Pratt, Esq., land agent, Crickhowell.

TWO RAILWAY BONDS (of £500 each, secured on a first-class Line), FOR SALE, to pay Ten per cent.—Full particulars of Messr. Bal and Co., 9, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross, where their "Mouthly Review of Est and Mining Securities" can be had on application.

TO QUARRY PROPRIETORS, &c.—Mr. SAMUEL JENKINS.

DINAS MAWDDWY, is now preparing for the press a work on the "QUARRES complete as possible, he would invite Proprietors, Managers, &c., to favour him with particulars concerning any quarries they may be connected with. Aiso, brief solicies any new improvements in machinery, &c.

TO SLATE QUARRY PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS-SLATE QUARRIES, having had MANY YEARS PRACTICAL EXPERIESCS IN THEREON.—Address, Mr. W. P. DAVIS, Wadebridge, Cornwall.

M R. CHARLES BAWDEN, INSPECTING MINE AGENT, ST. DAY, CORNWALL, OFFERS HIS SERVICES to CAPITALES SEEKING to INVEST in bona fide MINES.

MANCHESTER, AND WEST END OF LONDON.

IN W. HANNAM, MINING, SLATE QUARRYING,
INSURANCE, AND GENERAL SHAREBROEES,
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, KING STREET, MANCHESTER; and
31, REGENT STREET, LONDON, S.W.
INSTANTANEOUS COMMUNICATION with the STOCK and MINISO EL
CHANGES, avoiding the delay and annoyance of visiting the City to accurain prima.

A Monthly Investment Circular on application.

A Monthly Investment Circular on application.

NORTH OF ENGLAND MINING AND ENGINEERING OFFICES,
MANCHESTER.

MESSERS. HARVEY AND CO., MINING ENGINEES,
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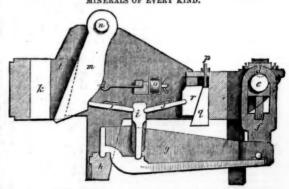
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8000	
1800	Minera Mining Co.[L.], (id.), Wrexnam 25 0 0 181 18 0 6 15 0—Aug. 18
0000	Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal) 7 0 0 18% 20% 19 18 11. 0 16 1-July, 18
0000	Mwyndy (iron ore) [L. £4] [S.E.] 2 10 0 0 4 0 0 2 0-April, 18
350	Nanty Mines (lead), Montgomery 20 0 0 7 0 0 1 0 0-June, 18
1000	New Birch Tor and Vitifer Cons. (tin). 1 6 6 2 21/4 0 18 0 0 2 0-Oct. 18
1936	North Treskerby (copper), St. Agnes. 1 9 0. 3%. 3% 3% . 0 13 0. 0 2 6-Feb. 18
200	Parys Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]. 50 0 0 147 0 0 5 0 0-Aug. 18
1127	Providence (tin), Unv Leiantt (8.E.). 10 6 7 27 25 37 78 7 6 1 2 6 Ang 10
913	Bouth Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer* [S.E.] 1 5 0 425 496 10 0 6 0 0 - Sept. 19
2000	Tincroft (cop. tin), Pool, Higgan [S.E.] 9 0 0 1814 18 19 17 1 0 0 10 0-June 19
5 000	West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]. 1 10 0 26 14 0 0 5 0 Intw 19
1000	W.Chiverton,(Id.), Perranzabuloe[8, E.] 75 74 76 6 15 0 1 5 0 - Ang 19
306	West Damsel (copper), Gwennen 38 10 0 53 10 0 1 0 0 Now 10
\$ UU	W.Wh. Beton (cop.), Camborne [S.E.] * 47 10 0 180 170 180 441 0 0 4 0 0 Oct 10
913	Wheat Basset (copper), Higgan [8,E.] 5 2 6 824 774 824 612 10 0 1 10 0 Opt 10
1024	Wh. Exmouth (lead), Chrisow
1024	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon 20 0 0 298 0 0 0 10 0-Oct. 10
913	Wheal Jane (sliver-lead), Kea 2 10 0 15 0 0 0 10 0 Aug. 16
300	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes
1034	Wh. Mary Ann (ld.), Menheniot [S.E.] 8 0 0 59 17 6 0 10 0 - Mar. 19
100	Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant 36 2 6 288 5 0 4 0 0-Mar. 18
80	Wheal Owles (tin), St. Just, Cornwall 70 0 0 343 8 0 5 0 0 May 18
0000	Wheal Rose (copper), Scorrier 24 22 23 0 10 0-Oct. 18
396	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne . 58 10 0 195 190 195 211 15 0 5 0 0 Oct 19
1040	Wicklow (copper) [L.], Wicklow 2 10 0. 15%. 16% 16 3 0. 0 6 0-May, 18

[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

	BEITIME	MINES	WITI	1 .	DIV	ID	K N	DS	IN		BE	A	NCE.	
240	Boscean (tin), 8	t. Just	1	20 10	0 0	_				36	10 0	1	0 0-Mar.	1889
356	Condurrow (cop.	, tin), Cambor	no 1	16 1	0 0	_		80 85		85	0 0	9 1	0 0-June,	1050
2450	Cook's Kitchen (copper).Illogs	D 1	8 15		8		714 8		1	7 0	0 1	0-May	1052
1024	Copper Hill (cop	per), Redruth.		19 (0 0	_		. /5		9	7 8		- Sept.	1001
1055	Craddock Moor	(copper), St. (leer	0	1 0		••			7	19 0		4 0-June	1004
12800	Drake Walls (ti	n. copper). Cal	stock	9 1	0					0	18 0	0 1	6-May,	1000
8000	Dyfngwm (lead)	. Wales		19 6		_			=		17 6	0	3 6-Jan.	1860
1906	East Wheal Love	all (tin). Wen	dron	8 (0			514 16		ĭ	10 0	0 1	CO-May,	1860
940	Fowey Consols (conner). Tywe	rdreath	4 1		-		075 20			0 9	0 1	6-June	1804
10240	Gunnislake (Cli	ttora' Adit) (c	onner	0 9	0		**		**	0	9 0	0	16-Mar.	, 1860
640	Mount Pleasant	(lead) Mold.	oppes	4 6	0	_	••		••	10	10		o-mar.	1862
#000	Orsedd (lead), F	Intahire					••			.0	10 1	0 1	6-Aug.	1862
1772	Polberro (tin), 8	Agnes		K 0		_	••		••		10 4	0 1	8-Mar.	1862
619	Polbreen (tin), 8	t Agnes	******* 1	9 0	0	_							0 0-Nov.	
4000	Rosewall Hillan	d Ransom Van	*******		0				••		0 0	1 1	0 0-July,	1867
K19	South Tolgus (co	D A Bedruth	1100	0 0	0		6.0			- 0	10 0	0	6-June	3881
496	South Longus (co	p.), neuruth		8 1	0	77	600		**	76	10 0	1 1	0 0-May,	1863
4000	S. Wh. Frances	dop.), Illogan	[o.E.J.,	8 18		18							0 0-Nov.	
840	St. Day United ((Ata), Medruth .	1	. 0	0								5 0-Mar.	
870	St. Ives Consols	(tin), Bt. Ives		8 10	0			6 7					0 0-May,	
8000	Trelyon Consols	(tin), Bt. 1ve	1	5 10	0								0-Sept.	
4000	Trumpet Consol	s(tin), near H	elston., 1	1 10	0	5				11	0 0	3 (0-Mar.	1860
9200	Vigra and Cloga	m(copper)[L.	£5]	0 0	0	-				. 6	2 6	1 10	0 0-Mar.	1864
1024	West Caradon (o	op.), Liskeard	[S.E.], 1	1 0	0	135	10	114	4	101	1 3	0 10	0 0-Oct.	1862
1000	When Dassel an	GGFVIIa(tin)		7 6	0			8 814		3	0 0	0 1	0 0-Oct.	1862
1024	Wheal Kitty (ti)	n), Uny Lelan	1 FR. E. 1	3 0		-				10	2 6	0 1	6-July,	1864
896	Wheat Margaret	(tin), Unv Lab	ant 1	3 17	4	7		614 7	••				0 0-May,	
2044	Wheat Tremayn	e (tin), Gwine	AF	8 11	8	-				6	1 3	0 4	0-Nov.	1863
8000	Wharfedale Mini	ng Company []	L. 10s.].	0	5 6	-							0 6-Jan.	
													-	

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Siff Bures Bures (son) South to-to-the F & A & A	*** ** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
2484 Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia, 5 0 0 60	320 0 0 5 0 0-Sept. 1864
15000 Cape Copper Mining [L. £10] [S.E.] 7 0 0 12 11% 1	2 26 0 17 6-June, 1865
12000 Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [8.E.] 40 0 0 23 22 25	101 0 0 1 0 0-Jan. 1865
70000 English and Australian 5 0 0	1 10 0 0 0 0 0
95000 Electron (local) Conference [L.] 10 00	The per cent Yearly.
25000 Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.] 2 0 0	0 14 4 0 3 0-Dec, 1864
25000 Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S. E.] 20 0 0	21 10 0 1 0 0-June, 1864
58000 Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S. E.] 1 0 0 34	0 12 0 0 1 0-June, 1864
15000 Linares (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.] 3 0 0	11 6 4 0 6 0-Jan, 1865
	11 6 4 0 6 0-Jan. 1868
10000 Lusitaman (Portugal) [B.E.] 3 0 0	1 7 0 0 3 0-June, 1865
9275 New Wildberg (copper) 2 0 0	0 10 0 0 10 0-Aug. 1864
50000 Panulcillo (copper) [L. £4][8.E.] 3 0 0 414	10 per cent Yearly.
10000 Pontgiband(sil, -lead), France (S. E. 120 0 0	2 3 0 0 16 0-Dec. 1864
97506 Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.] 1 0 0 14 1 134	0 19 4 0 10 0 1000 1000
97800 Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [8.E.] 1 0 0 14 1 11/	0 18 6 0 1 0-July, 1865
11000 St. John del Rey [L.], Brazil [S.E.]. 15 0 0 45 43 44	63 15 0 2 10 0-June, 1864
43174 United Mexican(sil.), Mexico[8.E.] 28 5 0 4	\$ 19 0 0 5 0-Sept. 1864
10000 Vancouver (coal) [L. £10] & 0.0 -	0 15 0 0 5 0-Nov. 1864
\$0000 Victoria (London) (L.1[25000 & n.4. 95000 70 84 n.4.]	
10000 West Camputa arining Co. [L., [C.E] 1 0 0	0 19 6 0 2 6-May, 1865

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000	Alten and Quanangen Uni.(cop.)[L.£8]4	10	0	-			••		5	0	0	18	0-Nov.	1883
30000	Australian (cop.), N. Australia (S. P.) 7	7		_				0	1	0	0	1	0-Dec.	1863
9000	Central American (silver) [L.]	0	0	_				4	8	8	0	14	10-Dec.	1883
10000	Copingo Mining Company, Chill [8, E. 1 16	0	0	-									0-Nov.	
100000	Don Pedro No. Del Revil. £11 fs E. 1 0	14	0	20.									9-Dec.	
108815	Mariquita and New Granada [S.E.] 1	0	0	-	**		-						6-July.	
45000	Yudanamutana (cop.),8.A. L.][8.E.] 3	0	0-	19	i 1	34 14	-	0					0-Ang.	

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares. Mines.	Paid. Last Pr. Bus. d	one. Last Call
35000 Alamillos(lead), Spain] L. £2] [S.E.]	1 15 0 1%	Sept. 1865 4
100000 Anglo-Brazilian (gold) [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 70	Dec. 1863
20000 Beariz Tin Streaming Company [L. £1]	0 17 6	Oct. 1863 6
25000 Capula (silver), Mexico [L. £2] [S.E.]	1 50 16	Feb. 1864 24
30000 Chontales (gold and silver), Nicaragua [L. £5]	0 10 0 14 1 13	
10000 Copiapo Smelting [L.], Chili	10 00 178 117	
300 Copper Miners' Co. of S. Australia [L.] [150 £100 p., 150 £	60 pd.]. —	Fully paid.
75000 Dun Mountain (conner) Non Taxle 157 250 p., 100 E.	80 pa.j	
75000 Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.][S.E.]	1 00	Fully paid. 6
5 000 East del Rey (gold), Brazil[L. £3][S.E.]	2 50 1%	April, 1865
15:00 Ei Chico Stiver Mining and Reduction Company [L. £5]	4 00	Aug. 1865 6
8000 English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	5 00	Fully paid. 1
40 100 Fortune (copper), West Australia [L.]	2 00	Fully paid. 6
50300 Frontino and Bolivia (gold), New Granada [L. £2] [S.E.]	1 00 3 2%	3 Mar. 1865 5
10000 Gonnesa (lead) [L.] [5000 £5 paid, 5000 £1 paid]		May, 1865
80000 Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L. £2] [S.E.] 1 10 0	June, 1862
10000 Great Barrier Land, Mining, &c., New Zealand [L.]	5 00	-Fully paid. 1
24000 Hindostan (copper), Bengal [L. £5]	8 00	Feb. 1863 4
4000 Hope Stiver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.]. Jamaica	25 00	Fully paid. 18
100000 Montes Aureos (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	2 00	Fully paid.
12000 Nerbudda Coal and Iron [L, £20] [6800 £5 nd., 4000 £3 nd.	1	Aug. 1865 6
50000 Nova Scotia (land and gold) [L. £2]	1 0 0	Nov. 1862 1
10000 Otea (copper) New Zealand [L. £2]	1 0014 1	% Sept. 1865 6
15000 Pachuca Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L. £1]	1 00	June, 1863 6
6000 Peel River Land and Mineral [Limited]	100 0 0	Stock.
18000 Quebrada (copper), Venezuela [L. £10]	8 10 0 414	
19178 Rhenish Consolidated (lead) [6000 £5 paid, 4178 30s, paid.	1	Mar. 1865
50000 Rossa Grande (gold), Brazii [L. £1] [S.E.].	0 50	April, 1864
15000 San Pedro del Monte (silver), Mexico [L. £5]	2 0 0	Aug. 1865
10000 San Roque (lead), Spain	5 00	Fully paid.
60000 Santa Barbara (gold), Brazil [L. £1]	0 17 6	.Aug. 1865
20000 Scottish Australian Mining Company [L. £1]	1 00	Fully paid.
18000 South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. £6]	8 00	Fully paid.
30000 Val Antigoria (gold) [L. £2]	0 10 0 %	
6000 Val Sassam (silver, copper, and lead) [L. £10]	4 00	July, 1865
5000 Valgodemard Mining Company [L. £20]	15 00	Mar. 1865
\$0000 Vallangasca (gold), Italy [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 10 0	-Oct. 1864
45000 Victor Emanuel (copper), Italy [L.]	0 10 0	
20000 Washoe (gold) [10000 £5 paid, 10000 £8 paid]		-Fully paid.
1000 Western Africa Malachite (consen) (7		** SEEK
1900 Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	110 0 0	-Oet. 1865
12000 Wheal Ellen (copper), South Australia [L.]	4 00	Fully paid. L
25000 Worthing (copper , South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 00 - 1 -	Fully paid.
7500 Yorke Peninsula, South Australia [L.] commerces	100	Fully paid, i

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

	Share	PROGRE		V E			ES.		a.n	400
	700	Aberdovay (sillead), Mer	10	4 10 5 0	0	-	r. Bus.do	Nov.	1864	
	4000 #200	Alt-y-Crib (lead) [L.] Bedford Cons. (cop.), Tavi Bedol Aur (lead), Holywel	stk.	2 11	0	=	::	Feb.	1865	200
	000	Billins (lead) Bottle Hill (tin) Plympton	1	1 10	6	8	**	Fully	paid. 1865	561 500
۱	200	Brynford Hall (lead), Flir	nt 2	3 0	0	=	: 15 16	May,	1865	1228
	12000	Caldbeck Felis (lead) [L. 2 Calstock Consols (copper) Camborne Consols (copper)	E2].	0 15 2 10	0	_	**	Bept.	1865	800
	1000	Camborne Vean & Wh. Fran	icis I	0 18	4	- 14	14 %	June,		8468
	8000	CambrianConsolid.(gd.)[L Cape Cornwall(cop.),[L.£2 Caradon& Phonix Cons.[L.	10a.]	1 18	0	=	**	Aug. July, April,	1865	2000
l	914	Caradon Cons. (cop.), St.Cl Carn Camborne (cop.), Cam	eer 2:	1 18	6	-	 36s. 38s	. ADTIL	1865 1865	5000 513 6000
	6600	Cornelano FintA (tin) St. J	Frat	0 10		-	***	Dec.	1864	12800
	20000 6400	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just Caryafort [3200 £2½ pd., 1 Cashwell (lead) [L. £8]	6800	E1% 2 10	pd.]	_	:1% 9%	Mar.	1865 1865	12000
	2500	Castell Carn Docume (gold) [L. Cafn Cilcan (ld.), Flint [L.	£5]	2 12	0	_		Mar.		6000
	2500	Cefn Cwm Brwyno (lead) .	(6)	4 0 2 17	0	_	**	May.	1864	5000 6000
I	3::00	Chiverton (lead), Perranza Chiverton Moor (lead) Clara Unit., Ponterwyd [L.	.ud.	3 10	0	6	5 6 64	Aug.	1865	2000 3998
	3072	Cleer's Hill (tin), St. Steph	en's	2 10	1	_	**	July,	1864	6000
	787	Cleveland (iron), [L. £30]. Clijah & Wentworth (tin, c Clowance Wood (cop.) [L.	p.) 3	. 0	0		**	Mar.	1865	800 30000
	16000	Coolartra & Bond[L.][53004	Clpd.,	1070	0 168	.pd.)	::	Sept. Feb. Fully	1865 1865	3000
1	6500 861	Clowance Wood (cop.) [L. Coolartra & Bond [L.] [58902 Connorree (cop., sulph.) [Cornish Clay and Tin [L.] Crane (copper), Camborne	2	1 0	0	3	:	Fully	paid.	12000
	80000 (Crane (copper), Camborne Cranver and Wh. Abraham Crelake (cop.), Tavistock.	Ada J	2 13	0	_	**	June,	1865	6000
Ì	8000	Crowan Consols (cop.) Cro Crowan & Wendron(tin),[L	.£1]	5 6	6	-	::	July,	1865	100 6000
I	6000	Crowlwm (lead), Llanidlo Cuddra (cop., tin), St. Aus	tell	1 13	6	_	**	Dec.	1864 1865	1024
	85000	Cuddra (cop., tin), St. Aus Cwmsymlog (silid.), [L. Dale (lead), North Stafford	£0]	1 0	0	_	••	May, Fully	paid.	6138
ı	4076	Devon and Cornwall (cop.	Y	6 6	3	99		July,	1960	6000
	672	Ding Dong (tin), Gulval	44	10	6	=	::	Dec. June,	1963	5000 5000
	1000	Doing Dong (tin), Gulval. Doifrwynog (gold) [L. £1 Eaglebrouk (lead) [L. £20 East Basset and Grylls (tin] 1	7 19 3 5	0	=		Feb.	1865	1024
	2000	East Buller (copper)		2 0	0		**	Oct.	1865 1865	2000 4000
l	50000	East Cambrian (gold) [L. 4		2 13	0	_	••	Fully	1865	5328
	9048 6000	E. Falmouth (sid.), Ken E. Grenville (cop.), Cambo E. Gt. Work (tin), Breage [E. Gunnislakel S. Bedfd. (c	rne :	16	6	3%	314 314	April,	1865	937
	4000	E. Gt. Work (tin), Breage [. E. Gunnislake& S. Bedfd.(c	op.)	8 8				Aug.	1865 1865	3000
	6000	E. Gunnisiace S. Bedid. (c East Jane (silid.), Cardin East Laxey (lead) [L. £3] E. Margaret (tin), Uny Lel E. Polberro(tin)[L.£1][400 E. Providence (tin), Uny I	ent 9	2 0	0	=	••	April, July, Feb.	1864	794
١	8000	E. Polberro(tin)[L.£1][400	0.£1pd	400	0 12.	.6d.	pd.]	Nov.		f 0000
l	2000	East Tresavean East Snaefell (lead) [L. £3]	***		0	=		May,		8000
ı	8610 I	East Seton (cop.), Camborn	uth 9	2 0	0		••	Dec.	1863 1865	7000 920
l	1190	E. Wheal Agar (cop.), Redru	eer 1	113	0	_	**	Jan.	1865	5000 3500
	6000 1	E. Wheat Ellen(cop.)St. Ag	nes	1 0	0	-	"81/ 01/	Dec.	1864	6000 5000
	4000 I	East Wheal Grylls (tin, co E. Wh. Russell, Tavis. [S. E East Wheal Vor (tin and co	(p.) 2 5.]. 1	15	6	3	8 814	Oct. Oct.	1865 1865	1007
l	0144	Estner Und. (tin), Cardingn	STATE OF	0 0		=	::	July,	1865	3105
l	6000 I	Fortescue Consols Furze Hill Wood Cons., Buc Fursdon (cop.), [L.] [5000 : Garden, Morvah (copper)	kl. 1	11	6		::	Oct. Mar.	1865 1865	4440 6000
١	1026	Garden, Morvah (copper) . Garlidna Untd. (tin), Wend	ron	5 1	7			Aug.	1864 1865	1948
l	4000 f	Gawton (copper), Tavistoc Gen. Min. Co. for Irel. (co	k., 5	17	0			June,	1865	6400 8400 80000
	30000	Glan Alun (lead), Mold [L.] GlasgowCaradonCon.(cp.)[L.] i	0 1	0		••	Fully	biac.	10000
	2000 (Godolphin Hill (tin), Breag Golch Hill (lead), Flintshir	0 I	1 13	5	-	••		1865 1865	4000 3000
	486	Gonamena (copper), St. Cle Gramb. & St. Aub.(cp.) [S.	E.] 67	0	0	21%	••	Sept.	1865 1865	60000 20000
	4096	Gramb. & St. Aub.(cp.) [S. Great Brigan (cop.), Redru Great Caradon (cop.), St. I Great Devon and Bedford [1	ve. 1	0 5	0	-	:	Aug.	1865	40000
	8000 (Great Mona [L. £5]	ton !	0	0	114	::	Sept.	1865	1000
	2000	Great North Downs (coppe Gt. Northern of Ireland [L.	sr). 4	13	0	3	1% 1%	Sept.	1865	2000 3500
l	12500 6	34 No Lavay/Lof Man) [L.d	E17 (8	6	_		July,	1865 1865	500 1000
	6000	St. Retaliack (silld., blen Great S. Chiverton (silles Gt. So. Tolgus (cop.), Redru	d).	14	6	-	* *	Oct.	1865	256 1056 513
	12000 (Breat Tregune Consols (con	.).	0	0	-	::	June,	1864	812 812
	6000	Great Wheal Baddern (tin) Gt. Wh. Busy (cop., tin), K. Gt. Wh. Fortune (tin), Bred Gt. Wh. Grylls (tin, copper	en. 14	19	6	414	4 44	Oet.	1865	9017 5000
	3072	Gt. Wh. Grylls (tin), Bre Gt. Wh. Grylls (tin, copper Great Wh. Metal, Breage [I)]	10	0		. 23	Oct. May,	1865	10000
l	2500 6	Green Hurth (lead) [L. £1] Brit and Stapeley (lead), [L	1 10	0	0		••	July,	1864	5000 512
ı	4000 (6068 (Gwydyr Park Con., Llanr	rat 1	10	6	-		Sept.	1865 1865	1000 6000
				12	0	-	1% 3	July, Sept.	1864	6000 6144 4096
	7219	Harwood (ld.), Durham [L.: Havan (ld.)., Cardigan [L.: Hawkmoor (tin,cop.) Calsto HazelGrove(silld.) [L.:£1]	ek 8	9	0	-	:	July,	1865	894 4000
l	8000	HazelGrove(stlid.)[L. 21] Hendre (lead), Flint [L. 21] Hingston Down (cop.),.[S.I	100		0	414		April,	1865 1863	6000 1024
	6000	fillogan (tin and copper)	on 5	14	6 8	4%		April,	1865	5120 5350
١	96	Kilmorey (lead) Lady Bertha (cop.) [S.E.] Lanivet [L. £2] [1500 20s. p	25	10	0	- 56	: % %	Oct.	1864 1865	2340 4096
				-	6	- :	:	June, Aug.	1865	1000
	963	Leeds & St. Aubyn (tin, co)	p), 18 int 35	0 0			•	Mar.	1863	4800 723 1000
	4000 1	Liantwit Vardre (coal), [L.d	£5] 4	70	0			May,	1864	6000 1024
	2000 1 2000 1	Long Rake (lead), Flint Lower Park (ld.), Denbigh[I Maudlin (copper), Lostwith	[.] 3	11 (0		:	May,	1864	1024
	4480 1 3000 1	Merllyn (lead), Flint Minera Western Boundary [L	£1]0	1 0	8			June,	1864	970 940
	4975	Mineral Bottom (lead)	8	13	0		. 45	Aug.	1865	1500 2048
	1024	Nanglies (tin, copper), Kee	22	10	0	1	:	Bept.	1865 1864 1868	1920
	6000	Nant Minera (lead), [L. £3] New Clifford (cop.) [L. £4] New Cornish [12000 £1 pat N. Crow Hill (ld.), St. Steph New East Birch Tor (tin)	0] 6	10	0	141		Oct.	1868 1865 1864	5000 6000
	84000 1 6400 1	New Cornish [12000 £1 pai N. Crow Hill (ld.), St. Steph	en 3	17)	74	. 1 1%	Sept.	1865	6000 4096
	6514 1	New East Birch Tor (tin) New E. Russell (cop.), Tavis Nether Hearth (lead), Duft New Hendra (tin.cop.), Bre	tk. 0	9	0			Mar. May,	1865	4500
	400	New Hendra (tin, cop.), Bre New Pembroke (tin and co)	age 10	, 19	6	=		July,	1865	
	1024	New Rosewarne (cop.), Gwin	mar 2	10	6	7 .	6 7	Dec.	1864 1863	2500
	960	New Treleigh (cop.), Redra New Trevenen (tin), Wend Newtownards Min. Co., Do	ron 8	4	0	-	••	July	1865	20000 100000
	1034	New Mu. Grain (rin wur co	wn 50 p.) 9		6	-	:	May,	1863	80000 25000
	15000	New Wheat Lovell (tin) New Wheat Martha (cop.) [L.] i	0	0	-	:	Aug.	aid.	30000
	6000	New Wh. Seton (cop.), Can New Wh. Vor & Metal Utd. (t	in) (2	6	-	•	May.	1864	100000
	6000	North Buller (cop.), Redrut North Chiverton (lead North Devon (silld.) [L. 4	iij d	14	0	86s.		Oct.	1865 1863	800000
	5000	N. Dolcoath (cop.), Cambor North Downs (cop.) Redri	me 3	13	4			Sept.	1865	80000 8000
ĺ		North Frances (copper)			6			Dec.	1864	14852

Ther	et Mines		-	_	O,	_	88, 18
20000	M.Minera(1d.)[15000.£1 pd., s M.Phonix(cop.)Linkinghome	000	d.	La mil.	ME P	Z	M. don.
6400	No. Pool (tin & cop.), Illogan,	4	4	0.	-	***	-
1 70%	W. Roskeamenn Cambonna	39	16	0.	10	4.	96/ 24 "
2000	North Rosewarne (copper) No. Shepherd (lead), Newlyn, N. Wh. Basset (cop.,tin)[8,E.	1	0	0.	-	14"	
				0.		7	
4144	Mr. Deben (sta), Diesge			9.,	-	**	IN .
12288	Okel Tor (cop.), Calstock	4	4	8.,	-		
9000	Old Gunnislake (cop.) Calstock	0	17	6.,	-	119	
6400	Par Consols (copper) [8,E.]	1 P	d.,	100	(A)	Opt.	1 :
8465 5000	M. Hobert, Samp. Spiney. Okel Tor (cop.), Calstock Old Gunnistake (cop.) Calstock Pant-y-Glien (siate) [L.] [500 4 Par Comolis (copper) [8.E.] Pedn-an-drea (tin), Redruth, Pendess Cons. (cop.), St. Just		14	6.	-	**	
2000	Penhalo Wheal Vor (tin, con.).	3	10	0.	-	**	
			18	0.,		**	91
6000	Penhallow Moor (silver-lead). Penralt (sil. id.), Merion.[L.]	3				**	
12800	Pentre Lygan (lead) [L. £30] Prince of Waies (tin), Calstoel	0 3	7	6.		¥	
			18	6.	-	**	
6000	Redmoor(cop.,tin),Callingto Roaring Water [L. £3] Reinnie Laxey (lead), [L. £6], Rhafna (lead), Carnary, [L. £1] Restriggian (tron), St. Wenn	3	0	0.	-	**	*
5000	Rhafna (lead), Carnary. [L. £1]	0	v	0.,	-	**	
2000	Restriggian (iron), St. Wenn Resectiff and Telearne [L. £10].		-		-		
3998	Rosewarns Consols (copper)	4 1	16	6	1	4	
6000	Rosewarne United (cp., tin) Roskear (copper), Camborne	0 1	10	11.	1		Kin:
667 800	Roskearnowth (cop.), Camborne Segienias, Montgomery [L. £8]	8	0	0	-	**	**
30000	Snaefell (lead) Isle of Man [L.£	1]-		**	=	**	94
10000	Silver Rose (silver and lead) Sil. Vein,St. Winnow[15000£1]	d., 6	00	0.50	nd.	1	
12000	Sil. Vein, St. Winnow [15000 £1 p Sithney Wheal Metal (tin) Sortridge Cons. (cop.) [8.2.].	3 1	17	6	-	**	
6000	S. Alfred Cons. (con.). Phillack	1	0	0.,	-	**	
100	South Basset (cop.), Gwennap South Bryn Gwiog (lead)	7	0	8	=	**	40
8000	So. Builer (copper), Gwennap	5	4	0	-	**	**
4096	South Callington (silver-lead)., S. Caradon Wh. Hooper(cop.)	4	19	6	-	**	**
6000	South Carn Brea (cop.)	- 8	8	0	-		N/ my "
2283	S. Condurrow(tin,cp.),Camb. Sou. Creuver(cop.),Crowan. South Darren(ld.)[L.£3½]	13		6	-	4.	1% 1%
6000	S. Dolcoath & Carnarthen Con.	3 1	4	6.,	-	**	**
5000	So. Exmouth (ld.), Christow. S. Foxdale(ld.) I.ot Man [L.£5]	3 1		0	=	**	**
1024	S. Herodsloot (lead) Liskeard.		3	6	-	**	
2000	South Kilmorey (lead) South Loveil (tin), Wendron	3	0	0	-	**	90
4000	South Loveil (tin), Wendron 8. Miners (lead) [L. £b] South Pant-y-Gof (lead)	4 1	0 (0	-	**	**
4996	do Phonix (con) Linkin	7	1	i	=	**	**
937	So. Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan So. Wh. Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	1	0 1	10.	11	**	**
400	So. Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan So. Wh. Kitty (tin), St. Agnes So. Wh. Seton(cop.), Camborne So. Trevenna (tin & cop.) [L. £5]	64	3 (0	=		00
			9 (0	=	**	**
180	Spearne Moor (tin), St. Just	3 1	0 (=	**	
f 0000	Spearne Moor (tin), St. Just St. Cuthbert Lead Smeit. [L.] St. David's (gold) [L. 42 10s.] St. Ives Wheal Allen (tin)	11	2	ő.,	-	**	**
760 8000	St. Ives Wheal Allen (tin)		0 ())	=	**	80
6000	St. Just Untd. (tin) [L. 2½]. St. Just Consols (tin) [L. £1] Stiperstones (id.),Salop[L.£10]	2 1	0 ())	=		00
920	Stray Park (cop., tin) [S.E.]. Swincombe Vale (tin) [L. £i]	37	āΙ	B	10	**	10 11
3500	Swincombe Vale (tin) [L. £1] Tin Hill (tin), St. Austeil	0 1	3 (B	_	**	044
6000	Tolearne (cop.), Camborne Tolearne (cop.), Camborne Toleadden (copper), Marazion Treiogan (lead), near Holy well Trenezom (tin), Uny Leiant	2	7 (0	7	**	100
5000	Trelogan (lead), near Holywell	10	0 (-	**	
1007	Tresavean and Trethurrap	14 1	9 (B	5	**	***
2105	Tresellynand Scaddick Cons.		1 6		_	**	800
4440	Trevenen and Tremenheere . Trevesa and Brea [L. £2]	0	4 (1	-	**	80
4096		8 1			2	**	***
13000	Treworlis (tin), Wendron Tweire Aposties Amai. (id.) Tyne Head (tin & cop. [L. £1] Vale of Towy (lead), Carmar. Waikham & Poidice (tin) [L.] Wendron Cons. (tin), Wendron & Wentnor (L. £2½) (lead) Westworth Consols (lead) Wells Gold, Dolgelly [L.]	0 1	0 6		=	**	
6400 20000	Vale of Towy (lead), Carmar.	0 1	7		-	**	
10000	Walkham & Poldice (tin) [L.]	2 1	1	0.	=	**	5
4000	Wentner [L. £214] (lead)	2	1 6		514		8
8000	Weigh Gold, Dolgelly [L.]	1	0 0)	-	**	3/6
20000	Wast Boom (tin) [L.]	1 (0 0		_	**	
		1 (0 0		-	**	
		9 11	3		_	**	0.0
2000	West CWM Brin (1ea) [1] W. Condurrow(tin,cop.), Cam. W. Gt. St. George(cop.)[L. £30] W. Great Work (tin), Germos W. Maria & Fortescue, Lamerton West Nanty (1ead) [L.]	9 8	0 0		_	**	A
12000	W. Maria & Fortescue, Lamerton	1 4			-		0.00
500 1000	West Nanty (lead) [L.]	4 1	6		_	**	,,ii
256	West Nanty (sead) [L.] I W. Rose Down (cop.), Caradon West Sharp Tor(cp.) Billaton. I	11 1			_	**	
1086 513	West Tolgus (cop.), Redruth.	14	5 6		-	**	4
519	West Wh. Frances (cop.), 110. West Wheal Jane (tin, &c.). West Wh. Kitty(tin), St. Agnes W. Wh. Martha(cp. &sil.) [L. £3] West Wheal Vor (tin), Histon Wheal Agar(copper), Illogan Wheal Buller, Redruth [S. E.] Wheal Cutis (cop.), Crowan.	8 11	16		-	**	a di
\$000	West Wh. Kitty(tin), St. Agnes	1 8	0		_	**	**45
4096	West Wheal Vor (tin), Helston	1 18	0		_	**	Ou
6000	Wheal Agar (copper), 1110gan	6 (- 4	25	1	1 Ki
1000	Wheal Curtis (cop.), Crowas .	11	1 6		1%	00	,,44
6000	Wheal Crefty (cop.), Illogan	1 1	6			**	Qui
6144 4096	Wheal Buller, Hedrath [8.E.] wheal Curtis (cop.), Crowan Meal Crebor(cop.), Exvistock Wheal Crefty (cop.), Illogan. Wh. Damsel (cp., tin), Gwennap Wh. Edward (cop.), Calstock.	8 19	6		-		ac.40
891	Tongletta (cop.)	3 1	0		34	**	
4000 6000	Wh. Emilia (copper) [8.E.]	9 1	3 6		31/4 61/4		316A8 7O6
	Wh. Grylls (tin), Perranuth.	5 (6		-		,,5q
\$850	Wh. Grylis (tin), Ferman Wh. Harriett(cop.), Camborne Wheal Hartley (cop.), Gwinear Wheal Hearle (tin), St. Just. Wheal Hope (silld.), Perran Wheal (da (sillead), St. Ive.	8 15	8			**	Ors
2340 4096	Wheal Hope (silld.), Perran	2 18 0 14	9		-	**	1.Sept
		9 0	0.	"	- ,		Jah
4800	Wheat Lovell (tin), Wendron. Wh. Ludcott and Wrey (lead)	1 14	8.		-		
1000	Wheal Margery (cit, coppen)	1 2	6.	"			, Sept.
8000	Will Mossis Co Biorey	7 16	0.	"			Fek.
6000			9.				, Jes.
970	Wheal Polmear (copper)	18	10				Ost.
240	Wh.Reeth (tin), Uny Leiant 10.	0 18	8.				,,J084
			20.0				· ART
1920	Wh. Sithney & Copper) Wheal Sparnon (copper) Wh. Traunack (cop.), Sithney Wh. Trevenna(tin,cop.)[L.£10] Wheal Truscott.	1 13	8.		- :		e design
1200	Wh. Trevenna (tin, cop.) [L. £10]	1 10	0.				. NE.
9000	Traton (con.), Redruth	18	0.				M .Dec
4096	Wh. Unity(cop.,tin),Gwinear Wh. Uny (tin,cop.), Redruth	17	9.		34.		" "SA

MISCELLANEOUS.

i	25000 Bolckow, Vaughan [L. £100] 17 10 0 23 68 5	
ŧ.	20000 Bolckow, vanguan Land 32 10 0	ü
í	8915 Canada Company	ū
í		į
•	20000 City Ometa [L. 20] 5 0 0 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14	1
	80000 Ebbw Vale Iron Co. (L. £50) 15 0 0 6% 6% 7%	ı
4	80000 Ebbw Vale from Co. £10] 5 0 0 0% 114.114114. 25000 Fairbairn Engineering [L.£10] 8 0 0 114.114114.	i
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ı	20000 General Steam Maria [L. £10] 4 0 0 716 716	ĕ
ď	20000 Gen.Cred. Fin.Lond.[L.£30] 4 0 0 7%7% 1% 1%	ä
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Н	5000 London Commissis [L.] 4 000 184 184 18	ı
И	148525 London General Omnibus [L.] 5 0 6 14 24	ŧ
1	12000 London Dist. Islandia Canal & O Vee	ä
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ч	100000 Overell Steam [L. £100] 60	å

s Those mines with [S.E.] appended have been admitted on the Stock Exchange. Those mines with [L.] appended Limited Liability.

s Our object being to make the Share List correct, we carnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by torwarding any situation which may, from time to time, come under their notice. To shareholders, as well as those officially connected with the sine, information. Reports from mines—in fact, mining intelligence of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready situation.

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munications are requested to be addressed. -- October 28, 1866.

No. 1576.—

MR. WILLIAM

MATTHEW GI LONDON, E.C., has 6 East Respet, 419 %. 15 East Carelon, 42%. 10 Culford Amail., 421. 5 Greet Latey, 421. 10 Greet Ver, 420. 30 East Researces, 421%.